

Arlington Advocate.



CHARLES S. PARKER, Editor and Proprietor.

Devoted to the Local Interests of the Town.

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No. 6.

Arlington Advocate

Swan's Block, Arlington Ave.

Published every Friday afternoon, by
CHARLES S. PARKER,
Editor and Proprietor.

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Arlington, February 6, 1891.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Reading Notices, per line, 25 cents
Special Notices, " 15 "
Religious and Obituary Notices, per line, 10 "
Ordinary Advertisements, per line, 8 "
Marriages and Deaths—free.

Under No-license the liquor traffic in this town has gradually and steadily diminished. To-day it is driven into the most secret places and carried on under all sorts of evasions and subterfuges. Keep it there and still further restrict it by increasing the no-license vote next month.

On Sunday Rev. Mr. Savage announced from his pulpit his conclusion to decline the call to Chicago, which he received some weeks ago. There is a general expression of satisfaction that Mr. Savage will continue to be an important factor in the religious life of Boston.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court is that the Berhing's Sea case brought before it by the Canadian authorities, is within its jurisdiction, and the same is to be heard on its merits. It was a bit of sharp practice to thus complicate a case which the United States and England were considering diplomatically, but no permanent advantage had been gained thereby.

It is immaterial how the same was accomplished; the fact remains that in the present Legislature of Massachusetts there is a large majority of members more than friendly to the liquor traffic. These men will endeavor (doubtless they will succeed) to remove several of the existing restrictions on the liquor traffic, where licenses are granted. Under these conditions, there is call for special activity on the part of those who are opposed to legalizing of the open barroom or saloon in this beautiful town. It would be a disaster, under present restrictions. Immensely more, were important restrictions as to time and manner of sale removed.

The North American Review is doing a grand service by gathering from active participants, their recollections and impressions regarding the now famous battle of Gettysburg. The first series of papers occupies a considerable space in the current issue. Another article of special interest is McCarthy's "Deposition of Paruell." It describes the split in the Home Rule party because of disclosures regarding Paruell, and touches upon other phases of this matter of interest alike to Americans and Englishmen. The entire contents of the magazine include no less than seventeen articles. Aside from the distinction of the authors employed, this range of subjects in a single number of a popular periodical indicates how essential the Review is to every thinking man and woman, and how universal it is in the survey of the intellectual life of our day.

The Apportionment bill drawn to meet the requirements of the late census, and passed by the House of Representatives by an unpartisan majority of three to one, met a far different reception in the U. S. Senate, where numerous amendments were offered and strenuous efforts made to increase the representations. By uniting the Republican majority (a remarkable thing surely) those having charge of the bill secured the defeat of each and all of these, and secured the passage of the measure without change. It now only awaits the signature of the President to become a law. The New York Legislature has created a commission to investigate the taking of the census of that state, thus continuing a silly fight against the inevitable, in the face of positive proof, so far as any law of averages can produce it, that the census enumerators of New York city performed their work faithfully and with full average accuracy. No one can read Supt. Porter's article in the North American Review without being convinced that the census of 1890 was not only the most expeditiously secured of any preceding one, but that it is the most accurate and unpartisan. Under the apportionment there are 444 members in the electoral college, of which

number Massachusetts will have 15. It will take 223 votes to elect a President, 12 more than were required in 1888. The House of Representatives will contain 24 members in excess of the present Congress.

Rapid Transit by Tunnel.

There is now pending in the Legislature a petition for the granting a charter to a corporation to be formed under it, to build a tunnel in Boston that shall connect the eighteen lines of steam railroad entering that city. Tuesday evening, at the Arlington Boat Club House, Mr. Henry C. Spaulding, of Boston, a practical engineer, illustrated by a nicely drawn plan and a clear description of the project, the possibilities of tunnel construction, the advantages Boston's location possessed over New York and London where these enterprises are already backed by many scores of millions of dollars, and the pressing need of the suburbs of the metropolis which the tunnel would fully and economically meet.

In brief the proposition is to build a tunnel, about five miles in length, circling the city and connecting the depots of the several lines of railroad that now touch it at intervals through the entire circumference. This tunnel is to be doubled tracked, with trains moved by electricity, continuing in a circuit each way for passengers during the day, for freight by night (the same can be run safely on two-minute time by the block system). Connection with the tunnel would be by inclined plane from the incoming surface steam roads, on which the cars, as soon as the locomotives had been detached, would be run, (the exits would be in the same manner by inclined plane) so that a person coming from the north side would reach any other portion of the city proper without change of cars, and from any other direction as well. Depots at short intervals along the line would give easy access to any part of the city, the passenger elevators being used in these depots to convey passengers to the surface.

The tunnels now in use are perfectly water tight and as light as day by means of electric lights, and the system of air shafts insures perfect purity of the atmosphere. The proposed tunnel would be constructed with all these advantages and others which Mr. Spaulding's extensive experience suggests.

There was a good audience present, among the number being Messrs. Dr. Hodgdon, Warren Rawson, Damon, Moore, W. S. Durgin, Dr. Greep, Dr. Peatfield, Whitaker, Geo. Hill, Grover, Freeman, Clark, Tillson, Pierce, Trow, Rugg and others, and when the meeting dissolved the petition to the Legislature was numerously signed by these present.

Mr. Spaulding's plan is to have at least one prominent and influential citizen in each town and city in the twenty or more encircling Boston named as corporators, and thus interest the entire suburban population and territory in an enterprise that cannot result otherwise than in unifying the interests and uniformly increasing the material prosperity of country and city alike. The project is worthy the attention of every one interested in the growth of the northern and western suburb of Boston.

The frantic struggle of Chicago to obtain authority for holding the great Columbus celebration in that city in 1892 is fresh in the minds of every one. It would almost seem as if she had exhausted herself in that struggle, for nothing more halting and unsatisfactory has been witnessed in this country than her actions since the prize was secured. After all these months of waiting the work of excavating has really begun, but the directors evidently have anything but smooth sailing before them. The question of finances—the most important question of all—is still unsettled, and the outlook is said to be anything but promising. The report of the Finance Committee, to be made this week, will call for \$15,000,000. The estimates for each department, which have been carefully made, amount altogether to this large sum, of which a considerable portion must be available for use before a dollar is received from visitors. As it is further stated that some of these estimates are likely to fall far short of the actual amounts required, it is quite probable that even \$15,000,000 may not be sufficient. Chicago has for a long time poked fun and made game of New York about its Grant monument. It looks as though the Chicago World's Fair might be an occasion for retaliation in kind by the N. Y. papers.

W. W. Rawson & Co., seedsmen, at 34 South Market st., Boston, issue a handsome catalogue of seeds, bulbs and plants now ready for the spring trade. It is profusely illustrated, conveniently arranged, and is in reality a complete hand book of floriculture.

[Correspondence.]

LAKE HELEN, FLA., Jan. 24, 1891.
"On to Richmond." "All quiet on the Potomac." How these old cries of nearly thirty years ago are revived and renewed in our memories as we pass over the very ground where they first sounded out. Through Baltimore, with its vivid reminder of loyal Gov. Andrews and his "tenderly" message for the bodies of the first victims of the seceders' war. Through Washington, over the long bridge spanning the now muddy Potomac, the next stopping place shows us Alexandria. Then Petersburg reminds us of the mine with its crater, that proved the "last ditch" for many a brave fellow, and as we roll through Fredericksburg, we remember Stonewall Jackson and Barbara Fritchie, and we try to remember that we are passing over the sacred soil of Virginia, although from the car window we can see nothing that should be so productive of presidents as to make this spot the mother of them.

Time can work wonderful changes, but twenty-five years of time have not yet wrought so faithfully and magically as to remove the stamp of servitude from this fair land. The farms, the buildings, the fences, do not have the thrifty and the bright look of the New England country.

Night falls, and darkness shuts out the scene and shuts us into the car and ourselves. Morning brings us backing into Savannah, for a city ordinance forbids the road any other entrance. A hasty breakfast at the station and away we go through the "Southern Pines," tall, straight, and almost bare of limbs. A three day's "norther" brought a heavy frost, which lay thick on the low grounds, destroying all tender vegetation.

Wednesday, at noon, brought us into Jacksonville which, after a three day's stop at the "Windsor," we left for this place, charming, quiet, beautiful,—a veritable "Fairy Woods Hotel" wholly surrounded by towering, swaying, graceful pines, with grounds gradually sloping eastward to the shore of the lake, which overlook from the windows of our room and on the opposite shore we see the home of Capt. Stephen P. Blake and Blake and their families. They all are of their new home in this land of pine and fruit and flowers, declaring that they prefer the summer to the winter, and the winter to the summer.

At the moment they have cabbages, turnips, onions, lettuce, radishes, celery, beets, potatoes, growing in their garden; also roses, and strawberries and honeysuckles in bloom. While out walking this morning I picked up the sprays of yellow jasmine in buds and by and by our ladies wanted. A large hibiscus shrub in front of the hotel has not been without an abundance of flowers continually for the past year. The residents here have not paid the attention to the adorning and beautifying of their grounds and gardens that they should or might have done, or that they will do in the future.

There are much greater possibilities in Florida than the casual observer will notice or than the flying visitor will admit. There is hardly an acre in the state that would not equal in its productions any acres in Arlington, if it received an equal amount of dressing and care. The northern visitor sees Florida only in the winter when the natural vegetation is dormant and asleep; but could he see it in the summer, when the frequent showers and the warm sun make this seeming desert to blossom as the rose, he would form a very different opinion of the country.

With a two miles from where I sit there is an orange grove of five acres in extent for which the owner refuses \$10,000, and well he may; for this year's crop is worth \$2000 on the trees before they are touched. But I can hear you ask, "how about the freezes?" Well, they are here, and doing good, even if they do injure or destroy some groves; for the new comers put some groves in wrong places, just as the farmers in the north have made mistakes in their locations,—in proof of which, see the appeals made in Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota and even in Minnesota, for aid to prevent farmers from suffering and even from starvation. Did you ever read an appeal from Florida?

An old resident here said to me a few days ago, "all have learned a great deal by the experiences of the past two years." No more groves will be set in the low places, but on the high pine lands, while the hollows will all be utilized for hardy vegetables.

I have been in two small groves since coming here that will from this year's crop of fruit pay nearly fifty per cent. on the purchase price two years ago with all expenses and interest added to that price. Can Arlington gardens do any better than that?

Florida is God's blessed gift to this nation,—a refuge from the cold and severe and wearing on the constitution of those advancing in years, a garden for the production of the semi-tropical fruits for the people of this country. A further acquaintance with it only strengthens my convictions expressed to you five years ago, of the great possibilities of this state once so despoiled.

This first visit of Mrs. Wm. E. Wood is a surprise and pleasure, marked only by the separation from her family, and we can all heartily recommend this charming house to any seeking for rest and quiet enjoyment.

Yours, B.

Weakly infants, the mother's care and solicitude, are made strong by Mellin's Food. It is rich in muscle and bone-forming constituents in the form which is adapted to the digestive powers.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C. Feb. 7, 1891.

The sudden and unexpected death of Secretary Windom has been the cause of many mysterious head shakings and "I-told-you-so's" among the superstitious, who had long ago written this administration down as "hoodoo" and in "bad luck." I am not superstitious in the slightest degree, but I must say that the families of Mr. Harrison's administration, although it is not half over, have certainly had what seems more than their share of visits from the dreaded rider of the noiseless white horse, death. And aside from these families there has hardly been a week since Mr. Harrison came into office that the flags of the city have not been half-masted, on account of the death of some person of prominence, and many of them have been closely related in some manner to the administration. In fact, so common have these things become that as soon as a death is announced you hear on all sides "well, who will go next."

Mr. Windom's funeral took place here to-day, and was attended by all of the more prominent government officials, including the President, most of the Senators and Representatives, and the diplomatic corps. His former colleagues in the cabinet were the honorary pall bearers. The interment was at Rock Creek cemetery.

"The king is dead. Long live the king." The body of Secretary Windom was not cold before the politicians were speculating and scheming as to his successor at the head of the Treasury Department. Owing to the present very peculiar financial situation in this country, this appointment will be the most important and far reaching in its effects of any single appointment made by Mr. Harrison, and it may make a great deal of trouble, perhaps a panic.

Secretary Windom, although opposed to free and unlimited silver coinage at the present time, was by no means an enemy to silver. In fact he was very friendly to silver, and it was probably solely because of the natural conservatism which characterized his sole public career that he opposed free coinage. The silver people fear that he may be succeeded by a gold-bug, and the gold-bugs are just as much afraid that his successor may be in favor of free coinage. Every way that Mr. Harrison looks he will be confronted by difficulties in selecting a Secretary of the Treasury. The man most prominently mentioned for the vacancy is Representative McKinley, but owing to his being a presidential candidate it is doubtful whether he will consent to take a position where he would have to commit himself so strongly on the financial question right on the eve of a national campaign. Sherman and Allison are also mentioned as probabilities and even Senator Ingalls is talked about by some people, but I shouldn't fear to wager big odds that Mr. Harrison will not even consider his name in connection with the vacancy. Stephen B. Elkins will, it is said, have Mr. Blaine's support, and some Ohio people are preparing to push the claims of ex-Gov. Foster.

Assistant Secretary Nettleson is acting Secretary of the Treasury. Under the law he can only act for ten days, so that it is probable that Mr. Harrison will within that time select the new secretary.

The members of the House Committee in investigating the silver pool are certainly not earning a reputation for energy by their methods of investigating. It may be unjust to charge them with not wishing to push their investigation, but their actions cause a great many people to make it all the same. Listening to the evidence which they have so far taken, one cannot but help thinking that the witnesses have not been as fully cross-questioned as they might have been, but the queerest part of it all is the small number of Senators and Representatives that have been summoned to testify—only those whose names have been mentioned by some other witnesses as probably possessing knowledge.

The heaven is slowly working. Representative Featherstone, of Arkansas, made a strong and able argument before the House committee on the election of president and vice-president in favor of his joint resolutions providing for the election of senators by a direct vote of the people. It is hardly probable that this Congress will make this change, but that it will be made in the next years cannot be doubted by any careful observer of the drift of public sentiment.

There is going to be a circus in the House over the free coinage bill before long, and it is liable to be a very lively one. It is evident that the committee on coinage propose delaying the bill all it knows how, and already a resolution discharging the committee from its further

consideration has been offered to the committee on rules, a majority of which are said to have promised that it should be reported to the House, if the coinage committee do not report the free coinage bill within a reasonable time.

Attention is called to the advertisement, in another column, of the "Globe Dental Parlors," No. 227 Tremont Street, Boston. In an interview with the wide-awake managers of this office, we are pleased to learn that their experiment of giving Nitrous Oxide Gas free for the painless extraction of teeth has proved a grand success, as the hundreds who have, during the months of November, December and January availed themselves of their generous offer, can testify. Drs. Hills and Crossman cordially invite all who are thinking of having dental operations of any kind performed, to call upon them, and they will give them their best advice, free of charge, and they also guarantee that all work done by them will be done in the best possible manner.

At the meeting of the Executive Council on Wednesday Gov. Russell nominated Henry R. Braley of Fall River for Justice of the Superior Court, vice Lathrop, promoted, and John H. Burke of Boston Justice of the Boston Municipal Court, vice Curtis, deceased.

Good manners are made up of petty sacrifices. Why not then sacrifice 25 cents and buy a box of Old Saul's Catarrh Cure when suffering from nasal catarrh.

Mothers will grow weary and sigh over the baby's troubles when Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup will relieve the child at once.

Marriages.

In Arlington, Feb. 4, by Rev. J. P. Forbes, of Taunton, Walter Herbert Gates and Miss Gertrude A. Lawrence, of Arlington.

Deaths.

In Danvers Asylum, Jan. 27, Ruth E. McMann, of Lexington, aged 61 years, 11 months, 20 days.
In Lexington, Jan. 20, Mildred Annie, infant daughter of Celia J. and Henry E. Tibbetts.
In Lexington, Feb. 1, William Ham, aged 72 years.
In Lexington, Feb. 1, Martha, wife of Chas. W. Johnson, aged 83 years.

By W. R. KNIGHT & CO.
Offices 23 Washington st., Boston, and 393 1/2 Main st., Cambridgeport.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a license granted by the Probate Court for the County of Middlesex, on the Twenty-third day of December, A. D. 1890, to Mary J. O'Brien, administratrix of estate of Julia O'Brien, late of Lexington, in said County, deceased, will be sold by public auction, to pay debts and charges, the premises hereinafter described, on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24TH,

at four o'clock in the afternoon, a certain lot of land with the buildings thereon, situated in said Lexington, on the Scotland road, so called, containing nine acres more or less, and bounded and described as follows:—
Beginning on said road as land now or late of Mary McMahon; thence westerly by said road to the wall now runs about twenty-eight rods to land now or late of Hammond A. Hosmer; thence north-westerly as the fence now stands about thirty-six rods to a corner of a wall and land of said Turner; thence south by said wall about fourteen rods to a corner of a wall; thence by said wall north-west about seven rods to the centre of a ditch; thence by the centre of said ditch as it now runs eleven rods to a stake and stones and land now or formerly of L. Turner; thence south-west by the centre of a ditch and land of said Turner seventeen rods to a stake and stones; thence south-east by land of said Turner about seventeen rods to a corner of a stone wall; thence south-west by a stone wall and land of said Turner twenty-one rods to a corner of a stone wall; thence south-east by said wall and land of L. Turner and Mary McMahon forty-one rods to the first mentioned bound.

MARY J. O'BRIEN, Administratrix.

Lexington Feb. 3, 1891.

COLLECTORS' NOTICE

Of the Sale of Real Estate for Taxes.

The owners of the following described parcel or parcels of real estate, situated in the town of Lexington, in the County of Middlesex, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the public, are hereby notified that the taxes assessed thereon for the year eighteen hundred and eighty-eight according to the list committed to me as collector of taxes of said town, remain unpaid, and that said parcel or parcels of real estate will be offered for sale at public auction, at the office of the Selectmen, in Town Hall building, Lexington, on Saturday, February 23, 1891, at three o'clock, p. m., for the payment of said taxes, together with the costs and charges thereon, unless the same shall be previously discharged.

Lexington Paint Company, or owners unknown.

Tax for 1890, \$13.65.

Parcel of land with the buildings thereon (if any) bounded and described as follows:—
Beginning at the south-west corner by land of heirs of John Fowle; thence running in a north-easterly direction by land of said heirs and heirs of Rufus Merriam to a corner of said heirs' land; thence turning and running by said heirs' land in a north-easterly direction to land of heirs of Henry L. Simonds; thence turning and running in a south-easterly direction by said Simonds' land to an old range way; then running by said range way in a westerly direction to the point of beginning, or however otherwise bounded and described, containing twenty acres, more or less.

EDWIN F. SPAULDING, Tax Collector.

Feb 3w

TAILOR SYSTEM DRESSMAKING.

Miss E. A. Macomber will go out by the day or will take work home, at the convenience of customers. Residence rear of Massachusetts House, across the railroad. Feb 3m

Rheumatism.
Our daughter had the rheumatism so severe that she was helpless for months. We were induced through our uncle, James McFarland, of this place, to give Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Rondout, N. Y., a trial. In a short time she began to improve, slept well, and soon recovered from all effects of the dread disease.—L. M. Sanford, No. 315 Fifth St., Des Moines, Iowa.

Special Notices.

The regular monthly meeting of the directors of the Arlington Co-operative Bank will be held at the banking rooms, Arlington ave., Tuesday evening, Feb. 10, at 7.30 o'clock.
R. WALTER HILLIARD, Secretary.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of PARKER KENISON, late of Lexington, in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, certain instruments purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, and two codicils thereto, has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Charles H. Kenison, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him, the executor therein named, and that he may be exempt from giving a surety or securities on his bond pursuant to said will and statute;

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the fourth Tuesday of February instant, at nine o'clock before noon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same. And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the "LEXINGTON MINSTERMAN," printed at Lexington, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, GEORGE M. BROOKS, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this third day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.
J. H. TYLER, Register.

Feb 3w

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.

WHEREAS, at a meeting of the County Commissioners for said County, at Cambridge, on the first Tuesday in January, A. D. 1891, On the petition of the inhabitants of the town of Lexington to re-locate Bedford street, from Lexington Common to the town line of Bedford, it was adjudged that said alterations were of common convenience and necessity;
Said Commissioners therefore give notice that they will meet at Selectmen's Room, in Lexington, on the eleventh day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to locate accordingly.
THEO. C. HAND, Clerk.

January 27th, 1891.
A true copy.
Attest: GEO. W. W. SAVILE, Deputy Sheriff.

DRESSMAKING

done by the day, or will take work home; ten years experience. Any one wishing references can apply to Mr. Frank Bott, 3 Gray street, Arlington. Address, MISS M. A. MACKAY, 5 Locke st., North Cambridge.

HOUSE TO LET, corner Jason and Academe sts., now occupied by Mr. Jas. T. Swan; a very desirable house; all modern improvements. Apply to JOHN GRAY, Pleasant st., Arlington. Possession given March 1.

Lincolnfield
Artist-Photographer.
(Opp. Soldier's Monument)
Arlington, Mass.

All Novelties in PHOTO-PORTRAITURE, like Transparencies for windows, etc., and photos reduced for wathes, lockets, etc., any size.

We take pains in copying and enlarging old pictures, producing a portrait which will give satisfaction.

Best time for sittings, between 9.30, a. m. and 3.30, p. m.

All work executed in a Superior and Artistic Manner at reasonable rates.

Miss Carrie A. Kauffman,
Teacher of Piano, Organ and Harmony,
EAST LEXINGTON, MASS.
1400 13w

Bean's Cartridge Holder.
A new device for carrying shells, either 10, 12, 14 or 16 gauge. Wads cannot loosen. Primers cannot be exploded. Protected from storm. Twenty pockets on each side. No interference with the pockets or watch. Send chest measure under the arms. Price, by mail, postpaid, \$2.00. In advance \$1.00. H. B. BEAN, Arlington Heights, Mass.

WANTED

A good cook. Apply at this office.

COUNGE BED Graves' Patent
Thousands have used and commended them. People prejudiced because of other kinds are enthusiastic in favor of this invention when they come to see it in its perfect shape as a lounge, for it does not betray the least sign of a bed. Sofa Beds, \$20 to \$50. Send for circular. Our Lounge Beds need no mattress.
S. GRAVES & SON,
681 Washington St., Boston.

S. P. PRENTISS,
TEACHER OF
PIANO, ORGAN VIOLIN AND HARMONY.
ORCHESTRA FURNISHED FOR PARTIES AND RECEPTIONS.
Pleasant Street, Arlington.

Chicago and Alton R. R.
The Through Freight and Passenger Route
And Short Line to
Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, etc. Colorado and California business a specialty. For rates and full information, apply to
H. G. LOCKE, N. E. Agent.
227 Washington Street, Boston.

To the Unattainable.

Dear, how many the songs I bring to you,
Woven of dream-stuffs, pleasure and pain,
All the songs of my life I sing to you,
And you hear, and answer again.
Though no rhyme do you dear lips say to me,
Yet, my poet, sweet songs you bring;
When you smile then the angels play to me
Tunes to the silent songs you sing.
All my soul goes forth in a song to you,
All my deeds for your sake are done,
All my laurels and bays belong to you,
In your name are my battles won.
Just by living you make my life dear to me,
Though your lips never speak my name;
'Tis your hands that in dreams appear to me,
Bringing me all that I ask of fame.

What though here you are wholly lost to me,
Though you never will know or see,
Though life's pain be this worship's cost to me,
Am I not richer than great kings be?

Have I not you in the holiest heart of me—
You, in the eyes which see you alone?
Shall I not rise to your soul, which is part of me,
Till you shall meet me and know your own?
—[E. Nesbitt in Longman's Magazine.

A FAMOUS DUEL.

The duel which gave the field of Bladensburg, near Washington, its greatest and world-wide notoriety was that of James Barron and Stephen Decatur, both officers in the United States Navy, on the 22d of March, 1820. In the long and bloody record of the code inscribed upon the history of the first half century of our national existence, this melancholy and unfortunate affair ranks second only to that in which the lamented Hamilton lost his life at Weehawken in 1804. At the time of his death Stephen Decatur was the most brilliant and conspicuous figure in the American navy, and few men in any of the walks of public life attracted a larger share of public attention or had a stronger hold upon the affections of the people. His domestic relations were as happy and charming as his public career was brilliant. On Lafayette square in Washington he built the commodious and elegant mansion which still bears his name. Here were displayed the trophies of his prowess and glory. Here the accomplished wife who adored him dispensed a hospitality as refined and elegant as it was hearty—reigned the queen of a circle that for brilliancy and accomplishments has never been exceeded in Washington.

To the careful reader who follows the long correspondence between the two the conclusion is almost irresistible that although the challenged party, Decatur was, in fact, the aggressor. The culmination of the quarrel between the two men was the result of a long series of events, extending through several years. Singularly enough, its origin may be found in certain events largely instrumental in bring on the war of 1812. In 1807 Barron, who had attained the rank of Commodore, was placed in command of the United States frigate Chesapeake. It was just when our affairs with France had assumed their most threatening aspect—when war with that power seemed imminent. The vessel, after undergoing hasty repairs, had been hurriedly manned, provisioned and ordered to sea. Her decks were encumbered with stores, and her crew were undrilled in their new quarters and duties. Just out from the port of Norfolk it was overhauled by the British ship Leopard of fifty guns, whose commander demanded certain alleged British deserters said to be among the crew of the American. Barron refused to surrender the men, and thereupon the Leopard opened fire, killing three and wounding eighteen of the Chesapeake's men. Wholly unprepared for action, the latter vessel was forced to strike her colors, though her crew managed to fire, one gun by a coal brought from the cook's galley. Thereupon the British commander boarded the American and carried off the alleged deserters. His action was afterwards repudiated by his Government, the men were restored to the Chesapeake, and a money indemnity was paid.

This outrage upon our flag excited universal and burning indignation in the public mind. A court of inquiry was ordered to investigate the affair, and upon its recommendation Barron was tried by a court martial. By that body he was found guilty and suspended from rank and pay for a period of five years. There is little doubt now that this sentence was wholly undeserved; that the fault lay not with the commander whose vessel went to sea unprepared for action, but with the superior officer who issued the ill-considered order. As has so often been the case, public clamor demanded a victim, and Barron must needs be offered up. Decatur was a member of both the court of inquiry and the court martial. Barron believed he should not have

served on the latter after having formed and expressed an opinion in the former. After his suspension Barron went abroad and remained away for a number of years. When the war of 1812 was over he returned to this country and applied for restoration to active service in the navy, the term of his suspension having expired. This application Decatur, now in the zenith of his power, opposed with all his influence. The first in the long series of communications which passed between the parties was from Barron to Decatur, dated Hampton, Va., June 12, 1819. He writes:

"Sir: I have been informed in Norfolk that you could insult me with impunity, or words to that effect. If you have said so, you will, no doubt, avow it, and I shall expect to hear from you."

Decatur replied:

"Sir: I have received your communication of the 12th instant. * * * Whatever I have thought of said in the very frequent and free conversations I have had respecting you and your conduct, I feel a thorough conviction that I never could have been guilty of so much egotism as to say that I could insult you (or any other man) with impunity."

From this point the correspondence continued at great length, and with ever-increasing asperity on both sides; yet through it all one cannot but let his sympathy go out to Barron. He was broken by years of ill health and bowed down by the weight of a sentence which he felt to be unjust. He was so nearsighted that to his friends, if not to himself, an encounter with pistols must have seemed the sheerest madness. It was to this infirmity he alluded when he wrote: "All I demand is to be placed upon equal grounds with you; such as two honorable men may decide upon as being just and proper." Continuing he says: "You have hunted me out; have persecuted me with all the power and influence of your office, and have declared your determination to drive me from the navy if I should make any effort to be employed; and for what purpose or from what other motive than to obtain my rank I know not. If my life will give it to you, you shall have an opportunity to take it. And now, sir, I have only to add that if you will make known your determination and the name of your friend, I will give that of mine in order to complete the necessary arrangements to a final close of this affair."

Decatur evidently did not intend to give the other the slight advantage of being the challenged party, for he writes in reply: "I reiterated to you that I have not challenged, nor do I intend to challenge you. * * * It is evident that you think, or your friends for you, that a fight will help you, but in fighting you wish to incur the least possible risk. Now, sir, not believing that a fight of this nature will raise me at all in public estimation, but may even have a contrary effect, I do not feel at all disposed to remove the difficulties that lie in our way. If we fight it must be of-offer seeking; and you must take all the risk and all the inconvenience which usually attend the challenger in such cases." It is a singular fact in that this unfortunate affair no directly worded challenge ever passed between the parties. In reply to the foregoing Barron wrote:

"Sir: Your letter of the 29th ultimo I have received. In it you say that you have now to inform me that you shall pay no further attention to any communication that I may make to you, other than a direct call to the field; in answer to which I have only to reply that whenever you will consent to meet me on fair and equal grounds, that is, such as two honorable men may consider just and proper, you are at liberty to view this as a call. The whole tenor of your conduct to me justifies this course of proceeding on my part. As for your charges and remarks, I regard them not, particularly your sympathy. You know not such a feeling. I cannot be suspected of making the attempt to excite it."

To this Decatur replied:

"Sir: I have received your communication of the 16th, and am at a loss to know what your intention is. If you intend it as a challenge, I accept it and refer you to my friend Commodore Bainbridge, who is fully authorized by me to make any arrangements he pleases, as regards weapons, mode or distance." This note was dated Jan. 24, 1820, and the fact that several weeks intervened between it and the fatal meeting would seem to indicate that some difficulty was experienced by the seconds in arranging such terms as would put the parties upon something like a fair and equal footing. It was finally agreed that the weapons should be pistols and the distance eight paces.

It was further settled, in concession to Barron's infirmity, that each party after being placed should raise his pistol and take deliberate aim at the other before the word to fire should be given.

Few words were spoken after they took their positions. Barron said: "Sir, I hope on meeting in another world we shall be better friends than in this." To which Decatur responded: "I have never been your enemy, sir." At the word both fired, apparently at the same instant, and both fell. It was first thought that Decatur was killed, but after a little while he revived somewhat.

William Wirt, who was then Attorney-General of the United States, and who had tried to prevent the meeting, writing a few days later of the melancholy affair, says: "Decatur was apparently shot dead; he revived, however, after a while, and he and Barron had a parley as they lay on the ground. Dr. Washington, who got up just then, says that it reminded him of the closing scene of a tragedy—Hamlet and Laertes. Barron proposed that they should make friends before they met in heaven (for he supposed they would both die immediately). Decatur said he had never seen his enemy, that he freely forgave him his death—though he could not forgive those who had plotted him to seek his life. One of the boys that Barron exclaimed: 'Could to God you had said this much yesterday!' It is certain that the parley was a friendly one, and that they parted in peace. Decatur knew he was to die, and his only sorrow was that he had not died in the service of his country."

Decatur was placed in his carriage and taken to his home in Washington, where he died that night at 11 o'clock. Among those who followed his remains to the tomb were the President of the United States, the members of his Cabinet, the Foreign Ministers resident at Washington, and many other distinguished officers and citizens.

After a long and tedious illness Barron recovered from his wound, but he was never restored to active duty, passing the remainder of his service on shore duty and waiting orders. He became senior officer of the navy in 1839, and died in Norfolk in 1851, thirty years after the fatal duel.—[Magazine of American History.

A Wonderful Submarine Boat.

A submarine boat is being constructed at the Detroit boat works which promises realization of Jules Verne's dream of the Nautilus. The builders have been ordered to keep quiet, but it was learned on reliable authority that the design was submitted to Secretary Whitney, and he had at once completed arrangements to build. When Secretary Tracy succeeded him and work was stopped. The boat is like a double pointed cigar. It is forty feet over all, sixteen feet from top to bottom, and nine feet beam. The motive power, electricity, is a storage battery and the boat can be submerged by simply turning a switch. The craft is built of 6-inch oak and, instead of being sinkable of itself, will immediately float.

Motion is given by screw propellers on either side, which work on a movable bevel shaft. The inventor's assistant claims the motion can be so gauged by the screw that the boat will remain at any depth and easily make a speed of ten miles an hour. Unlike other boats which require ballast to sink them, and are liable to stay submerged by the breaking of the engine, this one would immediately rise to the top if anything should break, the motion of the screw being all that holds it down.

The boat can be sunk, either bow first or bottom first, by changing the angle on which the screws are set. It is claimed that the air in the boat will last two men twenty-four hours with the aid of chemicals to purify it. The inventor has money enough to complete the boat.—[Washington Star.

The Food of the Future.

"I believe," said Dr. James E. Sullivan, "that in time a chemical food will be invented or discovered upon which the human race will subsist. It has been demonstrated that a cleaner and purer article of food can be made from chemicals than the average varieties now in use, and it is in my opinion that a perfect food such as milk is to an infant, will be produced some time, and that all the natural foods will be considered superfluous."

Important Consideration.

Fledgely—I love you. Alice! will you be mine?
Alice—What are your ideas regarding rings?
Fledgely—Diamonds.
Alice—Take me.—[Jewelers' Circular.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

A Succinct Account of the Order's Origin.

The First Meeting Held in Western New York in 1875.

The story of the origin of the Farmers' Alliance as told by E. P. Root, of New York, who claims to have been with it at the commencement, is about this: "In January, 1875, a call was issued by the Western New York Farmers' Club for a meeting of the farmers of Monroe county at Rochester, to organize a farmers' association. Early in February following, the meeting assembled and effected an organization, with constitution and by-laws, to be known as the Farmers' Alliance. Its chief object was to effect legislation in the interest of the agriculturist, not by distinct party action, but through each political party to secure nomination and election of candidates pledged to support such just and equal laws as would bear on the interests of agriculture; also to secure equal representation of the farming class in the Legislature of the State. The first organization embraced only Monroe county and could be of no general benefit. Hence, within a short period we issued a call for a meeting for State organization at Rochester, which brought together representative farmers from other parts of the State, and a State alliance was organized on the model of the county alliance, with recommendation to form county alliances throughout the State. The first annual meeting thereafter was held at Syracuse, N. Y., when the first Alliance address was given by the President. The objects specially aimed at were—a reform in assessment and taxation, equal railroad freights to shippers, and, especially, pro rata freights to all way freightage taking extra cost of handling, the enactment of laws to authorize co-operative farm insurance, together with other reform in legislation, and to favor equal representation in the law-making power of the State. The second President elected was Hon. Harris Lewis, of Montgomery county, representing the eastern portion of the State, and making the interest of the Alliance extend throughout the State. This organization extended to other States, and in 1878 or 1879 a call was made for a national meeting to be held at Chicago. At that meeting a Monroe county farmer, W. J. Fowler, who gave special instructions in Alliance work, was elected President. From that time onward the organization spread throughout the West and South until it has become an acknowledged power in the political status of these States. It has been claimed by some Western writer that the Farmers' Alliance had its birth at Chicago, when Fowler was elected President of the National Alliance, but this State organization had been running some four years prior to the Chicago meeting. A. A. Hopkins gave name to the organization, of which fact I have personal knowledge, having been a member of the committee with Mr. Hopkins that reported name and constitution for the association.—[Courier-Journal.

Keeping the Rooms Sweet.

Those who do "light housekeeping," as it is termed, in small rooms, where they must sleep, cook and eat, often complain that in spite of continual airings there is a disagreeable odor. One nice way to rid yourself of it is this: After the usual morning's airing take a shovel, or iron dish, and make a close pile of bits of paper, and on top sprinkle grated orange peeling, or tiny broken pieces of it. Then set it on fire and let it burn slowly, or as long as it will. Save and dry your orange peelings for this purpose, as it imparts a delightful, fragrant odor to a room. By the way, a very small oil stove will not only heat a little room, but more cooking can be done on it than is generally supposed. A lady whose home is one "hall bedroom," has made a beautiful little sitting room out of it and heats it with a 75-cent oil stove. It costs her 25 cents a week, as she burns that amount of astral oil. She can also cook a small chicken on this stove and recently stewed one deliciously by putting it in a deep oval dish. Oval shaped dishes are best to cook in whenever the small one-wicked stove is of the same shape.—[New York News.

He Had a Bill.

First Swell—Here comes Lannent, the tailor. He looks as if he intended to speak to us.

Second Swell (nervously)—Let's turn into this side street and hide in some alley-way. I—I don't like to associate with people in trade.—[New York Weekly.

An Onyx Ledge Found by Chance.

A rich discovery of onyx was made during the last of the year. It came about in a peculiar way, and has caused much interest, especially as in the known world up to this time there are but three onyx mines. One of these is in Mexico, and onyx from it is used by Lucky Baldwin to face the counter of his \$2,000,000 hotel at San Francisco. One of the other mines is in Missouri, but the vein is small. The third is in Germany, and is now about exhausted. The discovery here was therefore at a most opportune time.

During the closing days of the exposition at Spokane Falls, State of Washington, R. F. Beale, a sculptor and marble dealer of that city, noticed among the exhibits from Douglass county a peculiar looking bit of rock. He picked it up, examined it, and asked some questions about it. The man in charge said it was merely crystallized limestone, pretty to look at, but would not make good lime. Mr. Beale looked it over again and began to be impressed with the fact that it was onyx and that, too, of a most superb kind. He divulged his conviction to no one, but made careful inquiry and found that it came from near Wenatchie.

Impressed with the fact that there was a big bonanza in it, he struck out for Wenatchie, over 100 miles away. Without much difficulty he found the formation of which he was in search. He discovered along a reef of rocks several small caves in which were numerous stalactites. Breaking them off he found them to be onyx of a fine quality. He took specimens back with him, polished them and exhibited them to capitalists. During the last of November he returned again. He had discovered that the ledge was on 320 acres of unsurveyed land, and he and others took up claims.

It is said that the onyx is equal to any ever found, and that it will be developed steadily. Should the discovery prove what it is believed to be, its value will transcend that of any silver or gold mine in the West, however rich. Millions of dollars would not more than express it.—[Seattle (Washington) Telegraph.

The Lady and the Leopards' Heads.

A passenger in a Brooklyn street car the other day was surprised, not to say startled, on glancing up from the newspaper he was reading, at seeing opposite him in the car and just over the top of his paper the yellow-and-black head of an enormous leopard. The animal's ears were laid back and its lips drawn apart in an ugly snarl that showed its long white teeth, and its blazing yellow eyes glared fiercely at the astonished passenger. The man dropped his newspaper rather suddenly and was confronted by another pair of staring, yellow eyes and more gleaming teeth. His surprise was very evident, for he had been completely absorbed in his newspaper, but he quickly recovered and smiled when he saw a very pretty pink and white human face between the leopards' heads. The heads formed part of the attire and not a small part of the adornment of a pretty young lady. They were real leopards' heads, the fur a bright yellow, dotted over with big black rings, and they had belonged to two full-grown animals. One was made into a cap, which fitted closely over the lady's head. The upper row of sharp teeth, two of which were about an inch and a half long, nearly touched her forehead, while the great yellow eyes glared fiercely down from the crown of her head. The other head, which was a little larger and of even more ferocious aspect, was made into a muff. Both were exceedingly lifelike, and the effect was quite novel, and at first glance rather startling. The same lady was seen the next day wearing a wrap made of leopard skin, and the man who had seen the heads found himself wondering if there was not perhaps an interesting story of the lady's prowess as a huntress connected with the trophies she wore.—[New York Sun.

Judicial Robes Come High.

There is a little old woman in Washington who enjoys all the gossip about the going out and coming in of justices of the supreme court. She is the court milliner, and for 30 or 40 years has made the gowns which the judges wear on the bench. Justice Brown was sworn in in a borrowed gown, his own not being ready. The old woman had taken the measurement, and probably could have had the gown ready if pushed to it, but she does not believe in doing things in haste. For each of these new gowns, made of black silk, she is paid \$100, and her profit is about \$75. Just why the fee is \$100 no one knows, except this is the sum that tradition calls for, and tradition is everything in the supreme court.—

Recompense.

There is no joy but has its drop of sorrow,
No song but has an undertone of pain.
Our yesterday, today, and yet tomorrow
Has e'er its sunshine interspersed with rain.

We chase the brightest sunbeams, and they lead us
Folk often where the deepest shadow lies!
We fret at fate, but never will it heed us,
Or turn the course of fortune otherwise.
We sigh because too heavy seems life's burden,
The path too rugged for our weary feet.
We weep because too meagre seems our guerdon,
And long for wayside cool and meadow's sweet.

And yet we rise by obstacles surmounted,
By burdens bravely borne and foes o'erthrown.
Each seeming hindrance may be counted
Unto the higher realm a stepping stone.

Worthless the gold while yet untried by fire,
The finest statue grows by many a blow.
He who has much to meet may much aspire.
He of the even way must stay below.

HUMOROUS.

Broken-hearted lovers should bear in mind that Cupid is a capital tinker.
"When I drink much I can't work, and so I let it alone." "The drinking?" "No, the working."

At 20 a man thinks he knows it all; at 30 he merely thinks he could have known it all if he had tried.

Johnson—And so Jimson has gone to his reward? Bronson—Yes, poor fellow! I'm afraid he has.

It is one of the solved mysteries how two persons can exchange rubbers and both invariably get the worse pair.

A little girl sent out to look for eggs returned without success, complaining that all the hens were standing about doing nothing.

Young Man—Yes, I can mimic anybody. Did you ever see me take your daughter off? Old Gentleman—No, but I'd like to.

Aunt Mary: Poor Bess, does your tooth ache yet? If it were mine, dear, I'd have it out at once. Bess: If it were yours? Well auntie, so would I.

Blimbers—I hear that Flaxon writes poetry. Bones—But, his friends are doing their best to contradict the report.

Wiggins—It's said that Goodfellow absolutely throws his money away. Do you believe it? Stiggins—Well, I heard he lent you some last night.

Sophomore—I heard one of the girl undergraduates make a truly womanly answer the other day. Junior—Indeed. Sophomore—Yes, the professor in astronomy asked her why the earth goes around the sun! Junior—What answer did she make? Sophomore—Because.

A Toy Butterfly.

It is little things that make big money. Fortunes have been lost in colossal patents and millions have been made out of articles retailed on the two-for-five basis.

A pale-faced Japanese has been coining big money for the past week on Kearny street selling toy butterflies at two for 25 cents. A sharp assistant captures the "insects" as they return from a flight as high as the tops of the telegraph poles, and so saves them from the predaceous and insolvent street Arab.

As a triumph of simple mechanism and an exhibition of manual dexterity in construction, a modern watch is not to be compared with these semi-barbaric painted trifles. There is nothing to the whole concern but a strip of tissue paper gaudily painted and fashioned in the shape of a butterfly. The framework is composed of one strip of bamboo bent into the shape of a long U, and another strip of a bow shape to stretch the pinions. The head of the "butterfly" is a bit of light wood, in which is an elastic spring. The pinions are shaped on the Archimedean screw-propeller principle. All the proud owner has to do is to turn the body round half a score of times and let go. The pinions revolve, the butterfly goes up with a whirl thirty or forty feet in the air, and, when the force is exhausted, falls light as down or a squirrel from a tree.—[San Francisco Chronicle.

Food of Humming Birds.

The food of humming birds consists mainly of insects, mostly gathered from the flowers they visit. An acute observer writes that even among the common flower-frequenting species he has found the alimentary canal entirely filled with insects and very rarely a trace of honey. It is this fact doubtless that has hindered almost all attempts at keeping them in confinement for any length of time—nearly every one making the experiment having fed his captives only with syrup, which is wholly insufficient as sustenance, and seeing therefore the wretched creatures gradually sink into inanition and die of hunger.—[Chicago Herald.

BOSTON WHOLESALE MARKETS.

General business has failed to start up, as was confidently anticipated last week, but the future looks well for the produce market, owing to continued cold weather and consequent increase in demand. In New York business has materially improved, and the same state of things may be looked for here very shortly.

APPLES.—The market is firm and unchanged. Prices are so high that consumption is curtailed; still, exceptional lots of fancy fruit will go above quotations. We do not give these highest quotations, as they are not a regular figure.

Quotations: No. 1 Baldwin and greenings \$3.75@4.75; fancy higher; New England mixed lots \$2.50@3.50; fancy Snows and Kings \$4.50@6.00. Dried apples: Choice and fancy evaporated at 14¢@16¢; sun-dried 8¢@10¢.

New York: Steady at former quotations; choice winter varieties, \$4.45@5.00; greenings, \$5.00@6.00.

BEANS.—The recent advance in beans is fully sustained and the position is firm. Holders are looking for still higher prices. Some extra California hand-picked peas are worth as high as \$2.75.

Quotations: Small hand-picked pea, \$2.25@2.60; large or marrow pea, \$2.30@2.40; choice mediums, \$2.20@2.35; yellow eyes, \$2.25@3.00 red kidneys, \$3.25@3.30; lima, \$1.50@2.00.

New York: Market on beans continues same. Marrows selling at \$2.75@2.90; medium, \$2.20; white kidney, \$2.85; red, \$3.20.

BEEF.—The high price of corn, or some other reason, is making heavy beef scarce, and prices have an upward tendency. Common beef is more plenty and dull and easy.

Quotations: Steers, 6¢@8¢; 1 lb; hinds, 9¢@11¢; fore, 4¢@6¢; rattle, 3¢@4¢; chucks, 4¢@6¢; backs, 6¢@7¢; rumps, 10¢@14¢; rounds, 6¢@7¢; rumps and loins, 13¢@14¢; short ribs, 10¢@12¢; loin 14¢@18¢; extra plate and extra family beef, \$8.00; plate, \$7.00; extra, \$6.00; mess, \$7.00; mess, \$7.00; beef hams, \$16.00; beef tongues, \$18.00@19.00; hf bbl, \$9.50; tripe, hf bbl, \$3.25; honey-comb tripe, \$5.00 @ bbl.

BUTTER.—The market is in a condition that no one seems to be able to explain. With good winter weather and a small stock on hand the market is weak and dull. Prices have dropped about a cent since last week, and on medium grades there has to be a greater concession to make a trade.

Quotations: Receivers' prices for whole sale lots, best New England creamery, 27¢@28¢; best western, 26¢@27¢; fine dairy selections, 23¢@24¢; long dairies, 18¢@20¢.

Chicago—Eight creamery 28¢, western extras 28¢.

St. Albans—Steady at 24¢ for the general price, and selections 20¢@24¢.

New York—Market quiet; select dairy tubs and pails 23¢@25¢; prime 18¢@20¢.

CHEESE.—The cheese market is firm and advancing. It has gained fully a quarter of a cent during the past week, and the Liverpool market has advanced 6 shillings. Dealers do not buy large, but make frequent purchases to meet present wants. As the supply is not large there seems to be no reaction in prices.

Quotations: Northern choice 10¢@11¢, with 11¢@12¢ asked for fancy twins; Western choice, 9¢@10¢; jobbing price one-half cent higher.

New York: 9¢@10¢ for cheddars.

COAL.—The market is easier with some cutting prices reported. Bituminous coal continues firm.

Quotations: Retail prices are on the basis of \$5.50 for stove and nut, and \$5.25 for egg and furnace. Wholesale prices range from \$2.72 for chestnut to \$4.40 for stove, f. o. b. in New York.

CRANBERRIES.—The season when the greatest consumption of cranberries takes place has gone and prices continue to sag. The supply is light, but enough for the demand.

Quotations: Best Cape Cod berries, \$10.00@11.00 @ barrel; fair to good, \$9.00@10.00; Cape Cod berries in crates, \$3.00@4.00.

New York: Boxes \$3.00@3.50.

EGGS.—The egg market continues weak and dropping. Receipts are increasing. Held eggs are scarce.

Quotations: Nearby and fancy eggs, 30¢@32¢; Eastern extras, 26¢@27¢; Provincial, 26¢@27¢; Michigan and Indiana, 26¢; other Western, 24¢@25¢; ice house stock, 25¢; lime, 25¢.

New York: Fresh, 25¢; lined 22¢@23¢.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—There has been a moderate but rather indifferent demand during the past week though a condition of firmness has continued owing to the upward tendency of wheat. The present prices of flour are low and the continuance of the firmness in wheat will probably cause a considerable advance.

Quotations: Wheat Flour—fine and super-fine \$3.30@3.50; extra and seconds, \$3.30@3.40; Minnesota, clear and straight, \$4.10@4.20; winter wheat, clear and straight, \$4.35@4.50; winter pat, \$5.35@5.50; spring patent, \$5.40@5.50.

Corn Meal—Choice kiln dried for export, \$2.65@2.70 @ bbl; haz meal, \$1.20@1.25; choice granulated, \$3.40@3.50 @ bbl. Rye Flour—Job lots at \$4.00@4.10 @ bbl. Oatmeal—\$6.00@6.25 @ bbl for fine, and \$5.45@5.65 for cut. Graham Flour—\$2.75@3.00 @ bbl.

GRAIN.—Corn is up a little. The western markets have been firmer and under that influence prices have advanced although trade is rather quiet here. There is no particular activity in the oat market, but prices will average about half a cent higher than last week.

Quotations: Corn—High mixed, 65¢@65½¢; steamer yellow, 65¢; steamer mixed, 64¢@64½¢; no grade, 60¢@60½¢ for good, with off lots as to quality.

Oats—No. 1 white and fancy, 54¢@55¢; clipped, 52¢@53¢; No. 2 white, 50¢@51¢; No. 3 white, 48¢@49¢; low grade 50¢@51¢.

HAY AND STRAW.—Hay continues dull, with offerings large and prices in favor of the buyer. We continue our quotations the same as last week but some receivers think that \$14 is high enough to quote for the best.

Quotations: Choice prime hay, \$14.50@15.00; good, \$12.00@13.00; fair to good, \$10.00@11.00; East swale, \$10.00; rye straw, choice, \$17.00@18.00; oat straw, \$7.00@8.00.

New York: Hay, 50¢@70¢; straw, 80¢@90¢.

MILFEED.—Milfed continues high and dealers are not disposed to carry very heavy stocks at such prices. There has been a little eating up, however, during the past week and prices are not quite as firm as we reported them a week ago.

Quotations: Spring barn in sacks to arrive \$24.25; middlings \$24.00@27.00 @ ton; C S \$24.75 @ ton; winter wheat, nominal; meal, sacks, \$25.75@26.00 to arrive and \$27.00 for spot.

MUTTON AND VEAL.—There is no change to note in prices or general condition of the market.

PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.—The market is featureless and prices remain unchanged.

Quotations: Lambs, 9¢@10¢; mutton, choice, 7¢@8¢; vial, fancy, 10¢@10½¢; poor to good, 6¢@9¢.

Quotations: Long cuts and short cuts—\$13.00@13.50; backs, \$13.25@13.75; lean ends, \$13.00@13.50; pork, tongues, \$17.00; mess, \$12.75; prime mess, \$13.75; ex prime, \$11.75; butt pork, \$10.50; fresh ribs, 7¢; sausages, 7¢; Bologna, 7¢; hams, 9¢@11¢; smoked shoulders, 7¢; corned, 6¢; smoked ribs, 7¢; boneless breakfast bacon, 9¢@10¢; pressed hams, 10¢@11¢. Lard, 9¢@10¢. Dressed hogs, 6¢.

POTATOES.—Prices are the same as our last quotations, but they require some shading to secure ready buyers on every variety but Maine rose. There are a few of these in the market with orders ahead, and what few arrive are snapped up at from \$1.10@1.15 to fill orders for seed from the South.

Quotations: Maine Hebrons, 95¢@1.05; Maine Rose, 95¢@1.05; New Hampshire and Vermont Rose, Hebrons and New York and Vermont Burbanks, 90¢@1.00; Prince Edward Island Chenangoes, 75¢@90¢; sweet potatoes, \$2.00@3.00.

New York: Rose, Hebron and Barland, \$3.25@3.50; sweet potatoes, New Jersey, \$2.75@3.50.

POULTRY.—The offerings of poultry continue heavy and the market is easy. Quotations are nominally unchanged, but it would take concessions to make much of a trade. Most of the supplies are from the west. There is very little New England poultry offering.

Quotations: Turkeys, 12¢@15¢; chickens, 10¢@13¢; fowls, 8¢@10¢; ducks, 10¢@14¢; geese, 12¢. R 1 do. 15¢@16¢; grouse, 50¢@\$1.00; quail, \$1.50@2.00 @ doz; venison saddle, 15¢; whole, 9¢.

New York: Fancy turkeys, 13¢@15¢; chickens, 8¢@12¢; fowls, 8¢@10¢; ducks, 10¢@12¢; geese, 12¢. R 1 do. 15¢@16¢; grouse, 50¢@\$1.00; quail, \$1.50@2.00 @ doz; venison saddle, 15¢; whole, 9¢.

TRUCK.—The market for truck is steady though quiet. Cabbage are dull and off a little this week. Onions are not quotably lower but there is a little reaction from the very firm feeling which has been manifested for the last few weeks. Large supplies of western squash have come forward at an advance from last week's prices. Lettuce takes a wide range of prices according to quality.

Quotations: Artichokes, \$2 @ bush. Beets, 75¢@85¢ @ bush. Cucumbers—Rhode Island, \$1.50@1.80 @ 100. Brussels Sprouts, \$1.00@1.50 @ bush. Cabbage, \$1.00@1.25 @ 100; red, 85¢ @ bush; savoy, \$1.00@1.25 @ bbl. Carrots, 75¢@90¢ @ bush. Celery, native, \$1.00 @ box; Kalamazoo 10¢@15¢ @ bunch. Cauliflowers \$1.50@1.75 @ doz; 15¢@18¢ each. Leeks 75¢@1.00 @ dozen. Lettuce, 50¢@75¢ @ dozen, fancy higher. Oyster plant 75¢@\$1 @ dozen. Onions, Egyptian, \$1.00 @ bag; natives \$4.50@5.50 @ 50 lb; western \$3.75@4.00 @ bbl; mtn, \$2.50 @ basket. Parsley, \$1.25 @ 200 @ bushel. Parsnips, 75¢ @ bush. Radishes, 2¢@4¢ @ bunch. Pumpkins, 72¢@1.50 @ barrel. Squash, marrow, \$1.75@2.00 @ barrel; \$3.00@3.50 @ ton for western Hubbard. Spinach, 75¢@90¢ @ bushel. Turnips, common round 50¢@55¢ @ bushel; Russian and White Tape, \$1.25 @ 100 @ bbl; ruta bags, \$1.00@1.25 @ bbl. Dandelions, per bush, \$2.00.

New York: Celery 35¢@40¢ @ doz, roots, cauliflower, \$2.00@4.00 @ bbl. Onions red and yellow \$3.75@4.00.

AVETERAN ENGINEER.

Charles G. Green's Forty Years' Service as an Engine Driver.

A special train left Boston the other evening over the Boston & Maine Railroad filled with railroad men and their wives. They were bound on a visit to Charles G. Green, at Portsmouth, who is a veteran of veterans. Forty years ago he began running a locomotive from Portsmouth to East Boston, then the terminus of the old Eastern road, and from that time on till this month he has made the daily trip, saving Sunday and an occasional short vacation. He has now retired from this life of service, and will only run a short local train out of Portsmouth.

A mathematical gentleman has made a calculation as to the number of miles Engineer Green has run. Reckoning 24 hours of 300 days a year, he has found the road between Portsmouth and Boston, a distance of 114 miles, he has covered 1,333,900 miles of track.

The special arrived in Portsmouth soon after 9 o'clock, and the company proceeded to the Rockingham House parlors, where they were joined by General Manager James G. Furber, Hon. Frank Jones and several other well known gentlemen. Engineer and Representative William E. Mead of Salem at the proper moment stepped forward and presented to Mr. Green, on behalf of the engineers of the Eastern division, an elegant silver service.

Mr. Green was so overcome with emotion that he could not utter a word in response, and W. S. Nevins of Salem stepped forward and responded for him.

After the supper Mr. Mead again appeared, this time with a handsome easy chair, which he presented to Mr. Green.

Then Conductor Johnson of Newburyport, on behalf of the conductors who have run with Engineer Green, presented him with a gold-headed cane.

During the evening a quartet, under the lead of Station Agent Hatch of Boston, rendered several selections.

Bribing "Statesmen."

Representative Frame, Democratic member from Shoshonish county, testified before the legislative investigation committee at Tacoma, Wash., that he was offered \$1000, \$3000, and then \$5000 to vote for Senator Squire, by a man who was vouched for by Squire's private secretary as being a right man in any offer he made.

Representative Hutchinson is quoted as having stated that he was offered a bribe to vote for Squire, but it is reported that he will refuse to testify. Senator Long charges that he knows of two senators, each of whom received a \$2000 check for his vote; that one became frightened and tore up the check, and that another senator recovered the pieces and holds them as evidence.

Another Animal for Tufts.

An immense \$10,000 male tiger was choked to death by a bone sticking in his throat while eating his breakfast at the show winter quarters, Bridgeport, Conn. His carcass has been sent to Barnum's Museum at Tufts College via Professor Ward's taxidermist establishment, Rochester, N. Y. By the law of compensation, a fine lioness gave birth to four beautiful cubs at the same place recently, which are valued at \$15,000. Mr. Barnum, who is slowly improving in health, says that he offered his partner, Mr. Bailey, \$100,000 for the first baby elephant born in Philadelphia, and that his gains by births of wild animals annually are about \$50,000 greater than his losses.

Wolves Attack Redskins.

Rev. J. Sette, missionary among the Indian tribes around Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba, states that camps of Indians hunting on the east side of Lake Winnipeg, not very far from Blood River river, near Dog Head, were visited by a band of wolves, about 100 in number. They attacked the camps and killed many Indians and devoured them. One Indian, wounded and killed by wolves; another Indian climbed up a tree with his gun and shot down 20. One mounted a gun which was not very high and the wolves reached him and ate him. There is a great panic among the Indians in that quarter. They say that there are no deer, consequently the wolves are mad with hunger.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

DON'T THROW AWAY THE KIDS.

By no means throw away old kid gloves. Cut off the hands, and save the long suede arms of your soiled, worn ball gloves. Use them for polishing silver mirrors, cut-glass and jewels. Sew two of the long pieces into irregularly shaped bags for carrying the pieces of silver toilet set when travelling. It preserves the silver from scratching and tarnishing. Out of old tan or gray gloves you can make charming bags for carrying your opera glasses in. Cut the kid in the same pattern as is used for the silk and velvet bags, line it with China silk, and trace in pen and water-colors, or silk, your initials on the outside.—[New York Journal.

WESTPHALIA HAMS.

The famous Westphalia hams are cured as follows: They are first rubbed with dry salt and left to drain for 24 hours. Four quarts of salt, three pounds of brown sugar, one pound of saltpeter, four ounces of salprunella, and four ounces of juniper berries are bruised and well mixed together and boiled in six quarts of water. The brine is then cooled and skimmed. The hams are taken from the salt and are wiped dry, and the cold pickle is poured over them and well rubbed into the meat. There should be enough brine to cover the meat. The hams are turned every second day for three weeks, after which they are taken out, wiped dry, and a mixture of pepper, salt, and bran is thoroughly well rubbed into the meat. They are then smoked a little every day for three months, or even more, until completely dry, when they will keep sound and improve in flavor for years.—[Farm, Field and Stockman.

TESTING BREAD.

Bread soaked in an alcoholic solution of logwood will at once turn blue if there is alum present. Another very simple way of testing alum is to thrust a hot knife blade into a loaf that is one day old. If alum is present it will adhere in small particles to the blade. As to the goodness of bread properly made with baking powders possessing the maximum of leavening power, the following experiment will be found interesting, and also very reliable:

Take a good loaf of bread with a suspected one; cut from the two pieces of equal size, put them in saucers containing the same quantity of water; the best bread will invariably absorb the most water. This is more a test for alum than anything, as alum hardens the gluten of wheat and renders it less soluble.

The weekly consumption of bread per inhabitant in the United States is only five and one-half pounds, or about three pounds less than the general average for all countries of Europe. At the rate of only five and one-half pounds of bread weekly per inhabitant in the United States, the annual consumption represents the enormous amount of 17,160,000,000 pounds.—[American Market.

RECIPES.

Veal Loaf.—Three pounds of lean veal minced, one-half cup of bread crumbs, three eggs; mix thoroughly and bake three hours in an earthen dish.

Sponge Cake with Three Eggs.—One and one-half cups of sugar, three eggs, one-half cup of cold water, one-half teaspoonful of soda, two even cups of flour, and one teaspoonful of cream of tartar; flavor with lemon. This is very nice, and it keeps moist quite a while.

Egg Plant.—Egg plant may be peeled, cut in slices across three-quarters of an inch thick and each slice sprinkled with salt. Set aside altogether, with a weight on top in order to press out the water. They may be cut in convenient pieces, dipped in flour or egg and bread crumbs and fried till plenty of hot fat.

Chicken Broth.—The bones and a pound of meat from a chicken should be simmered three hours in three pints of water. Put into cold water, skim thoroughly when it comes to a boil and add a teaspoonful of salt. Strain. If desired, a tablespoonful of boiled rice or soaked tapioca may be added, in which case the broth should boil a half-hour longer.

Favarian Sauce.—Melt one tablespoon of butter and add two tablespoons of flour. Mix these over the fire a few moments. Add now two tablespoons of vinegar, a little horse-radish and a tablespoonful of tomato catsup; some strained fish broth.

Put this over the fire until smooth; season with salt, pepper, nutmeg; strain, and after simmering a few minutes add the yolks of two eggs and whisk till frothy. Add a small piece of butter and pour in a sauce bowl.

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If your children are ailing, "no appetite," languid and without

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ARLINGTON
ABOUT TOWN MATTERS.

Notices of concerts, lectures, entertainments, etc., to which an admission fee is charged, must be paid for as advertisements, by the line.

—"Ladies' Night" at Arlington Boat Club, next Thursday evening.

—Regular meeting of Post 36, Thursday, Feb. 12.

—Miss Charlotte Gage, of Pleasant St., is spending a few months with Mrs. Thomas D. Miller, of New Orleans.

—Mr. Frank Wyman left town on Monday to visit the grand industrial exhibition now open on the island of Jamaica.

—The Registrars of Voters will meet Feb. 17 to add names of qualified voters to the new voting list.

—The local branch of C. L. S. C. meets at the residence of Mrs. Henry A. Kidder, next Monday evening. An interesting programme has been prepared.

—The time-table calendar for February, issued from the ADVOCATE office, were distributed last Saturday. We have a few with which to supply any not yet provided.

—Next Wednesday evening the Arlingtons bowl the Woodland Parks on their own alley. After that date they bowl only one more game on the A. B. C. alleys.

—N. L. Chaffin, of this town, is having great luck bagging birds at Connolly, No. Carolina, where he accompanied a party of gentlemen last week for several week's gunning.

—There is only one remaining lecture in the course given by Mrs. Abba Gould Woolson, in the Unitarian church. The subject of this last lecture is "Catherine Second, of Russia," and will be given next Thursday evening.

—Mr. and Mrs. John P. Squire, 2nd, who are now on their wedding tour, will be at home Tuesdays in March, at 11 Shepard street, No. Cambridge. Mr. Squire is a nephew of John P. Squire, Esq., of Arlington.

—The Y. P. S. C. E. of the Baptist church will hold their service next Sunday evening, at quarter past six o'clock, in the large vestry. Subject: "The Power of God's Word in the Heart." Ps., 119: 9-16. Mr. F. A. Johnson will be the leader.

—Arlington Cooperative Bank holds its regular monthly meeting next Tuesday evening, at the banking rooms in the office of Secretary Hilliard. The money paid in on shares will be offered at auction at this meeting and sold to the highest bidder.

—Arlington sent a considerable delegation to Berkley Temple, Boston, last Monday, to participate in the Sunday school conference, and examine Mr. Pratt's remarkable collection of Bibles and ancient manuscripts pertaining to the same.

—The annual meeting of Mystic Valley Club occurs next Tuesday evening, at the American House, in Boston. "Shall the poll tax qualification for suffrage be abolished?" is the question for discussion, led off by Hon. John D. Long, and Hon. Charles H. Burns, of New Hampshire.

—The prompt action of the Legislature in remedying what were claimed to be defects in the Australian ballot law as applied to elections in towns, gives time for Arlington to act upon the acceptance of its provisions so that it may apply to the approaching March meeting, and a meeting for this purpose is to be called.

—The French period of English Literature was the topic of Mrs. Walker's lecture last Wednesday evening, in the course given by her at Hotel Flower, Boston. Charlotte Brontë and other novelists down to Sir Walter Scott were included in the remarks made by the lecturer.

—Mrs. Lewis P. Bartlett, Jr., (formerly of Arlington) assisted by Mrs. Frederick P. Vinton, of Boston, tendered a delightful musicale to her friends at her residence on Atlantic street, Lynn, last Thursday evening, Jan. 29. The handsome interior was decorated with flowers and plants. Among those present were guests from Boston, Lynn, Arlington, Woburn and nearly every Boston suburb.

—During his absence from town last week, Rev. S. C. Bushnell made a visit to Hampton, Va., and inspected the school for freedmen and Indians at that place (Miss Butler of this town is a teacher there), also visiting Johns-Hopkins University. A description of these visits filled the evening hour at the Congregational church, last Sunday evening, making an intensely interesting service.

—The wash-house on the farm of Mr. Warren W. Rawson was the scene of a mat making contest, last Saturday evening, which was of special interest to garden farmers and those connected with the making and use of this important item in a garden farm outfit. The mats were to be 7-12 feet long, with not less than 114 ties, and quality in make as well as speed was an important factor in determining the championship. The following table gives the details of the contest:—

Names.	Ties.	Time.	Prize.
Benj. Vickery,	119	1.40	\$6.00
T. Nolan,	116	1.31	5.00
P. Lyons,	112	1.21	4.00
T. McCarthy,	99	1.37	3.00
P. Corine,	99	1.22	2.00

The referees were Messrs. Rollin Puffer, M. Callinane, John Duffy.

—Beginning with the first week of the new year a degree of interest in the matter of personal religion among the young people of the Baptist church was manifested, and through the month it has increased, reaching out to all ages not heretofore publicly committed to what the church stands for, until more than half a hundred have been gathered in. Except during the "Week of Prayer," no special meetings have been held, but the stated gatherings of the church and young people have attracted unusual numbers, and here the pastor and others have been ready to answer the questionings of the young seeking instruction and the older ones ready to receive help, guidance and sympathy. In this respect it has varied from what are commonly spoken of as "revivals," and still the result would stamp the month of January, 1891, as perhaps the most signal revival Arlington Baptist church has ever known. Last Sunday Rev. C. H. Watson, the pastor, extended the hand of fellowship to forty-two people, welcoming them to the formal membership of the church and the Lord's table, by appropriate services. It was a sight long to be remembered by the church, and an event of no small importance to the town as a whole. Such a seal upon the faithful labors of Mr. Watson in a field which until now he had felt was barren of results, brings to him a joy and satisfaction peculiarly helpful and inspiring. Naturally he is receiving warm congratulations from his brothers of his own denomination in the ministry in other places, but we question if they are any more deep or sincere than those of the pastors of other denominations in town, who rejoice heartily in an event that cannot but have an abiding influence for good in an ever widening circle beyond the church where the special blessing has found lodgment. The rite of baptism will be administered again next Sunday, with others to follow, and the first Sunday of the next month will witness the formal admission of another considerable number to the membership of the church.

—Last Sunday was "Christian Endeavor Day" throughout the world, and the event was celebrated wherever societies are organized under this banner. The central society prepared a special exercise for this day, and many of the local societies adopted it for the services last Sunday evening. At the Congregational church it was gone through with under the direction of Prest. Trow. The responsive services plainly outlined the objects and aims of the society, the special recitations were intended to inspire to more active work, and the statistics furnished were full of inspiration to more thorough consecration and increased activity on the part of the members. These special parts were assigned to Miss Annie Baston, Miss Hattie Taylor, Mr. C. M. Hall, Rev. S. C. Bushnell. The latter postponed his remarks until the meeting to follow, as the time was short and the subject assigned to him was closely allied to what he had prepared for his evening service, the missionary work among the Indians and Freedmen at Hampton, Va. The meeting was largely attended and of peculiar interest.

—The regular monthly sociable at the Congregational church occurred Wednesday evening. The sudden and severe cold of the early evening had a perceptible effect on the attendance, but about one hundred sat down to the excellent supper spread by the committee on the handsomely set tables. It was served promptly at seven o'clock, and an hour later Mr. C. M. Hall, for the entertainment committee, introduced Mrs. Parris, Miss Hattie Taylor, Mrs. Ware, who sang a pleasing trio with such strong effect as to elicit an enthusiastic encore. Miss Jennie L. Sprague played the accompaniment. "The Fighting Parson" was then recited by Mr. Edw. O. Grover, with power and strong elocutionary effect, and he gave place to Miss Minnie Pierce, whose rendering of "My Washwoman" won her a hearty encore. A second selection by the trio was heartily enjoyed, Mr. Grover's rendering of "Stivers' Horse" created peals of laughter and applause and Miss Pierce won fresh credit by her rendering of the closing number of the programme, Miss Taylor striking occasional chords on the piano in illustration of portions of the poem.

—Wednesday evening was one of the most favorable of the season on which to hold a dancing party and made the assembly held in Town Hall on this evening unusually enjoyable. Page's orchestra furnished music and very delightful music, the selections being fresh and well executed, giving enjoyment to dancers and spectators alike. Some less than fifty couples were present and quite half of these were young people from out of town. For some reason these subscription parties have not attracted the dancing element of Arlington as largely as previous years; still the attendance has been good at each party, strangers taking the place of the more familiar absentees and adding materially to the success of the enterprise of the managers, Messrs. Wyman and Foster. The out-of-town lady guests graced the occasion with handsome party gowns making the occasion conspicuous for its elegant toilettes, dainty silks in pale pinks and blues and other delicate colors adding much to the beauty of the scene as the couples glided about the smooth floor in mazes of the dance.

—Ice cutting was resumed on Spy Pond yesterday.

—Last Friday evening the A. B. C. bowling team played a game with the Newton Club team, the result of which was to clinch the hold of our home team on the first position in the Inter-Club League even more firmly than heretofore. There was a feeling of uncertainty about the result of this game such as is rarely exhibited, but the result was the most signal victory the Arlington team had yet achieved, for while their play was phenomenally good, the Newtons fell off from former high averages, surrendering the game by the largest margin yet given, 2494 to 2265, as the following score illustrates:—

NEWTON CLUB.				
Bowler.	1st String.	2nd String.	3rd String.	Total.
Follett,	161	181	169	511
Brown,	170	147	108	425
Tapley,	146	136	153	435
Savage,	155	169	174	498
Richards,	128	140	128	396
Totals,	760	773	732	2265

ARLINGTON BOAT CLUB.				
Bowler.	1st String.	2nd String.	3rd String.	Total.
Stevens,	180	189	161	530
Shepard,	168	156	168	492
Whittemore,	217	173	157	547
Walter Hill,	155	156	168	479
Flanders,	158	171	117	446
Totals,	878	845	771	2494

Referee, —B. E. Swan, Jr. Scorers, —Hamilton, Homer.

Nearly one hundred ladies and gentlemen were at the Boat Club house during this game, and though only a few could witness the same, frequent reports sent up stairs as to the progress of the score held the interest of all to the finish. All the Arlington bowlers acquitted themselves with credit, but Whittemore captured highest honors, in one string making three strikes and three spares, with a grand total of 217, the highest made by any bowler so far in a match game. The highest heretofore was 210. Stevens made the most brilliant single play, knocking down with one ball two pins, one each on a corner of the alley. Something like this was accomplished in the practice game of Monday when Stevens and Shepard both knocked down six pins with a single ball, the pins being set three each on opposite corners of the alley. This game was the sixth consecutive victory of the Arlingtons, three of which have been on other alleys, and the high figures lately scored breaks all previous ratings, and they now have 31,845 pins against 30,523 by the opponents. Not only this, but they have won two out of three games with each team in the league, and one more game with each will give them three out of four. That defeat in the outset by the Flanders, the Woodland Park, is the only blot on the record of the entire season. The following is the standing of the several clubs at the present time:—

Teams.	Games played.	Won.	Lost.
Aringtons,	15	12	3
Newton,	15	9	6
Chelsea,	15	6	9
Bowdoin,	14	7	7
Woodland Park,	15	4	11
Chelsea,	15	3	12

—The bowling matches taking place on Wednesday evening were even more favorable than the preceding one within a week to the A. B. C. team, as on that evening the Woodland Park beat the Casino team, while Arlington won the game with Chelsea, hands down. In fact it was the most crushing defeat administered to any team as yet, Arlington winning by 318 pins. In this contest W. S. Durgin was substituted for W. L. Hill. He had the misfortune the day before to cut his hand quite severely on an ice chisel, but with this hindrance he bowled for 487 pins, with an average of 162. Shepard was again high man in the game, as the following score will show:—

ARLINGTON BOAT CLUB.				
Bowler.	1st String.	2nd String.	3rd String.	Total.
Stevens,	145	149	183	477
Shepard,	158	199	155	512
Whittemore,	139	162	171	472
Durgin,	181	157	149	487
Flanders,	147	180	153	480
Totals,	770	847	811	2428

CHELSEA CLUB.				
Bowler.	1st String.	2nd String.	3rd String.	Total.
Scannell,	142	100	144	386
Gould,	122	141	143	406
I. Davis,	134	119	135	388
Slade,	127	158	158	443
Bailey,	161	120	148	429
Totals,	686	638	723	2047

—The Social Club of the Universalist church held a pleasant meeting at the residence of Mr. Aug. Nichols, on Tuesday evening. Solos by Miss Carrie Higgins, recitations by Miss Fuller and a piano solo by Miss Temlinson contributed materially to the evening's enjoyment.

—Miss L. M. Worthy went to New York yesterday for a short season of recreation. She will visit her brother who is a teacher in the Brooklyn Polytechnic, the largest and most prominent private institution of learning in that city.

—We regret the necessity of passing over Mrs. Woolson's lecture, last evening, in the Unitarian church, with but brief mention. The subject was Maria Theresa, of Austria, and the lecturer dwelt at some length on the seven years' war which so thoroughly tested the greatness of this queen in overcoming difficulties and in being able to cope so long with the great regiments of Frederick of Prussia. Mrs. Woolson showed what a noble character was Maria Theresa, combining as she did the kingly qualities which made her reign so remarkable in all respects and the womanly qualities and high morality which endeared her to subjects and friends and won the respect of the world.

—Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Lawrence, residing on Medford street, gave a handsome wedding reception on Wednesday evening, in honor of the marriage of their youngest daughter, Miss Gertrude A. Lawrence, to Mr. Walter Herbert Gates, and as the contracting parties are well known in Arlington society, the occasion was one of interest to a large circle of relatives and friends. The marriage ceremony was performed at 7.30 in the spacious parlor, the couple standing in front of the lower bay window under a beautiful floral four-leaved clover. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. P. Forbes, of Taunton, formerly pastor of the Unitarian church here. The wedding was private, only the parents of the contracting parties and their brothers and sisters witnessing the same, with the exception of the ushers, Messrs. Sam'l H. Smith, Minot Lawrence, Henry Dodge, and Harry Wood (Boston), who stood up with the couple. Miss Lawrence made a beautiful and stately bride, and certainly never looked more lovely than in her magnificent bridal toilette of white faille Francaise silk, with full train and veil, the latter gracefully arranged. The dress was fashioned in the Louis XIV. style, one peculiarly becoming to its wearer, and the bodice was high in the neck, with a Stewart collar and jabot of duchesse lace, with long sleeves similarly decorated. The plain effect of the skirt was relieved by the front breaths being caught up in deep, gathered scallops or festoons, held in place by sprigs of orange blossoms, these same flowers being used with taste on the waist. All around the edge of the train was a puff of silk. Diamond ornaments completed the toilette. Mrs. Lawrence wore a rich gown of black moire silk trimmed with jet and duchesse lace on the bodice. The reception followed immediately after the ceremony and the large handsome house was soon thronged with guests pressing forward to congratulate the young couple. The reception rooms were decorated with exquisite taste by our local florist, Frederick Lemme. Endless festoons of laurel screened the walls and draped the windows in all the rooms, being continued in the hall and down the staircase. Both bay windows in the parlor were made available for an effective arrangement of palms and other foliage plants, while the mantels in this room and the one opposite were banked with beautiful cut flowers which also filled vases and other receptacles. In the dining room was spread a full wedding supper, gotten up in Caterer Tufts' most elegant style. A beautiful central floral piece and lighted candelabra at either end, pleased the artistic eye. The wedding gifts from friends and relatives were costly and in excellent taste, including all that is beautiful in use for the table and house decoration. Silver ware, (most of it solid) and cut glass gleamed brightly, beautiful pictures and bric-a-brac held a charm for the inspector, and conspicuous was a handsome clock and a silver service. The firm by whom Mr. Gates is employed (Stone & Forsythe) sent a handsome chair in leather and oak, and his mother gave him a large and beautiful engraving, framed in white and gold. Mrs. Lawrence furnished the room for the couple in mahogany, and Mr. Lawrence's generosity displayed itself in a large-sized check. The bridal gift from the husband was a circlet of diamonds in a ring, and the bride gave in return a scarf pin of sapphires and diamonds. Cheney's orchestra performed delightful music during the evening, from their position in the upper hall, screened by a mass of foliage plants. On their return from the wedding tour Mr. and Mrs. Gates will make their home with the mother of the former, on Bartlett avenue.

—The sad information was received last week that Rufus Lovering, of Woburn, who last summer was foreman on the Brooks farm run by W. W. Rawson, was drowned at Seattle, Washington Territory, while driving logs down a river. He boarded while in town with Mr. C. S. Jacobs for some time, and all who knew him will remember his winning ways and esteem his memory.

—The monthly business meeting of the Y. P. S. C. E. of the Baptist church will be held next Wednesday evening, at half past seven, in the large vestry. A full attendance is earnestly desired, as matters of importance will be transacted.

—The February Wide Awake opens with a ballad of heroism. When the brave Crusader ancestor of the present British Minister at Washington, Sir Julian Pauncefote, was captured by the Saracens, they demanded his wife's right hand in ransom, and the brave lady so saved her lord. Sir Julian Pauncefote supplied the author, Mary Bradley, with authentic facts. Mr. E. H. Garrett's pictures for the ballad are finely dramatic. The interesting illustrated articles of the number include Lieut. Fremont's timely account of "Life at Frontiers," and as a sort of military pendant a curious account of "A Fish Army." Mrs. Burton Harrison's story "Diamonds and Toads," is concluded. Kirk Munroe's railroad serial develops a startling situation, and the doings of Margaret Sidney's "Peppers" are delightful as ever. Mr. Bridgman's funny pictorial skit, "Through the Dark Continent," drops the curtain to the laughter of the audience. Wide Awake is \$2.40 a year. D. Lathrop Company, Boston, Mass.

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The sensation of the year among the story readers of New England has been "Saved by Death," by Scott Campbell, which was printed in The Boston Daily Globe—all except the final chapter. The readers of The Globe were invited to guess the result for prizes of \$200, \$50 and \$50. The final chapter and the nearest guesses will be printed in the next Sunday Globe, Feb. 8. A synopsis of the story will be given, and even if you did not read the story you will be interested in it, and should order The Sunday Globe ahead.

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LEXINGTON

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Notices of concerts, lectures, entertainments, etc., to which an admission fee is charged, must be paid for as advertisements, by the line.

—The bad walks and river-like crossings have been responsible for a good many bad words of late.

—Mr. B. E. Anderson, East Somerville, has been appointed station agent in place of Mr. Bowler.

—Miss E. A. Macomber, living off Grant street offers her services as a dress maker, using the tailor system.

—The Chautauqua Circle held their weekly reading circle on Monday afternoon, with Mrs. A. M. Tucker.

—This afternoon (Friday) the King's Daughters held their meeting with Mrs. Weatherbee.

—The manuscript for the town reports is now in the hands of the printer and books will probably be issued some time before the annual town meeting.

—Mr. and Mrs. Hammon Reed left town this week for a winter holiday in the south, their objective point being Florida.

—Miss Florence Whitcher will conduct the young people's meeting at the Congregational church, next Monday evening.

—The Sunday afternoon meeting at East Lexington will be conducted by Mr. E. P. Merriam. The Follen church was filled last Sabbath with the audience present.

—The Young Peoples' Society of Christian Endeavor made their service appropriate to the tenth anniversary of the society which has been observed this week at the meeting in Hancock church, on Monday evening.

—Mr. R. E. Lane conducted the meeting of the Young Peoples' Guild, held in the vestry of the First Parish church, on Sunday evening, and the service is said to have been full of interest. The next meeting does not occur till Feb. 15th.

—The residence of Mr. Lewis Hunt, on Main Street, has been undergoing extensive alterations and improvements the past winter, both in the exterior and interior. Inside the rooms have been remodelled and many new furnishings added to the comfort and elegance of the house and its decoration.

—Last week Mr. J. F. Hutchinson, Mr. A. M. Tucker and Mr. Gilmore, left town for a gunning trip to the south, where they will remain several weeks. Their headquarters is at Connally, North Carolina. The party report great luck, the first day's sport resulting in bagging a large bunch of birds with more "in the bush."

—The condition of the sidewalks, during the recent thaws, provoked many comments of an uncomplimentary nature by those people who found it necessary to travel over them. The flooding of the sidewalks, owing to no provision being made for the water to flow off, left them in an icy and almost impassible condition Saturday morning.

—The removal of Mr. Wm. Bowler as ticket agent at the centre railroad station has been received with a serious feeling of regret by townspeople generally. His courteous and obliging manners in the discharge of his duties have made for him many friends who regret he should not have been continued in the position.

—Mrs. Ellen J. Beals, who died the latter part of last December, makes in her will several important bequests to the town. To the Follen church at East Lexington she gives \$3,000. A fund of two thousand dollars, to be known as the Beals fund, is to be used for the support of the worthy poor of the town, of American born parentage. To the Cary Library she bequeaths one thousand dollars.

—The audience room of St. Bridget's Catholic church will be all completed by Sunday, after which day services will be held there permanently. It will be remembered that the church was completed sufficiently to hold the first service, in the newly decorated body of the church, on Christmas day. Since then the decoration of the altars, the finishings and varnishing of the work work has been steadily carried forward till now the church stands completed and now the congregation can permanently move into their handsome new church.

—Another old and respected citizen in the long list of those which have been removed by death, the past year or two has to be added this week. Mr. William Ham, residing on Monument street, died in his seventy-second year, of heart disease, during Sunday night. Mr. Ham has been falling for over a year and the past month it has been evident to his children who made their home with him that the end was at hand. The deceased was born in Grambound, Cornwall Co., England, but has been a resident of Lexington for many years and carried on the the blacksmith trade here at the shop opposite his home. The funeral took place Wednesday, at 2.30 o'clock, in the First Parish church, Rev. C. A. Staples, conducting the services.

—We have received this week, through the courtesy of the author, an attractive little gotten up volume of two hundred and fifty pages, published by U. S. Book Co., 150 Worth St., N. Y. The book is entitled "A Delsartean Scrap-Book," and is compiled by Frederic Sanborn, but the notes and literary matter which the book contains is made up from the lectures and notes, together with accounts of travels and interviews with notable people, in this country and Europe, accumulated during the artistic and literary career of Mr. Edmund Russell and his talented wife, who are prominent exponents and teachers of Delsarte and his methods of physical and mental expression. From the brief cursory review we have made of the book it recommends itself to us as being of exceptional interest and value to those interested in any of the branches of artistic work and contains much of anecdote and descriptive matter on prominent personages and places which would recommend it to the general reader of current literature. The author is a son of Madam Russell and brother to J. F. Russell, proprietor of the Russell House, Lexington, and Mrs. S. A. Fowle, of Arlington. Many friends in both of the towns referred to, interested in the career of Mr. and Mrs. Edm. Russell, will doubtless be interested in perusing this illustration of his work.

—The third anniversary of the Young Peoples' Society of Christian Endeavor, of the Baptist church was celebrated in a fitting manner on Sunday last. In the forenoon Rev. L. B. Hatch delivered a sermon specially prepared in honor of the occasion, the subject being "The power of idealism in the formation of character." In the evening the society presented a programme of anniversary exercises which made a service full of significance to the young people, composing the society and those interested in its welfare. Miss Rose Tucker presided at the organ and played an opening voluntary which was followed by the anthem "King of Love," sung by a chorus choir which also sang an appropriate response after the prayer by the pastor. The president of the society, C. P. Ashley, gave an opening address and then Mrs. Tucker and Miss Snow sang a duett. Mr. Reed gave a reading, as did Miss Sherman and Miss Annie Snow and a quartette composed of Mrs. and Miss Tucker, Miss Wilkins and Miss Snow sang "Nearer, my God, to Thee." In closing the pastor, Rev. Mr. Hatch, made some fitting remarks on the occasion and the service closed with singing by the congregation and the benediction.

—The missionary concert held under the auspices of the Y. P. S. C. E. of the Hancock church, on Sunday evening, was very interesting and enjoyable to those who participated. The program arranged was presented under the direction of Miss Helen A. Fiske, who presented the topic for the evening, "India," in a manner to impress and instruct those who gathered to learn of mission work in this field. Several papers were read, Miss Nichols giving one prepared on first Protestant mission; Miss Alice Goodwin had one on Harriett Newell; the first work of the American Board was written about by Miss Harrington. The last report of the mission school at Ahonednugger was read by Edw. Stone. A summary of the ground gone over by the papers was given in concise and well chosen remarks by David S. Muzzey. Rev. E. G. Porter's concluding remarks gave a completeness to the subject and were made especially entertaining from the narrative style adopted in presenting them. He gave an account of the magnificent cities in the various sections of India and other matters pertaining to the vast country.

—The following will be found to be the notice, clipped from a Boston paper, on the recent death of a citizen of this town who, during his residence here, made himself loved and respected in the circle in which he moved. Mr. Lévy resided here some five years and at the time of his death owned a handsome estate located in North Lexington. He and his wife attended the First Parish church. The following notice appeared in the papers of last Friday evening:—

"Private dispatches received announce the sudden death at Cannes, France, of Prof. Jules Lévy, the well known French teacher of Boston. Prof. Lévy has made his home in Lexington for some years, removing there from Cambridge. He went abroad with his wife last fall for a year's visit to his native land, which he had not seen for many years. Recent letters gave pleasant accounts of their life in France, but mentioned that Prof. Lévy consulted a physician because of some throat trouble, giving no hint of its being anything serious, however. The cause of his death was not announced. Mr. Lévy was for some years a captain in the French army, and as such saw service in Mexico, under Marshal Bazaine, and was often brought in close contact with the ill-fated Emperor Maximilian. He was twice married in Boston, and much attached to this city as his home, although his patriotism as a Frenchman and a champion of the republic was always ardent. His high character gave him prominence in all relations, and especially as a representative of the French citizens of Boston. He was much devoted to a spread of a taste for the best of French literature and art among us, and at one time from purely public-spirited

motives underwent considerable financial risk to bring to Boston a talented troupe of French comedians, that headed by Mme. Clarence. He was the favorite teacher of his language in Boston, and such was his standing as a student of its literature, as exhibited in his charming conferences and his little review, "Le Français," that he was once offered a professorship at Harvard University, which he modestly declined. He will be sincerely regretted by many friends and pupils.

—There was a meeting of the Hancock church, Tuesday evening, to transact business pertaining to the society.

—The monthly meeting of the Trustees of Cary Library was held on Tuesday evening of this week, in the library.

—The notice Mr. J. F. Hutchinson has recently been elected a director of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange.

—Sunday afternoon saw Town Hall animated by a pleasant scene of young people dancing and having an enjoyable time, at the regular meeting of Miss Devoll's dancing class.

—Mr. and Mrs. Knox (Miss Adeline Traflet) who have been spending the last fall and winter at the Massachusetts House, said farewell to Lexington on Tuesday, leaving for Springfield from whence they will continue their journey in a week or two to their home in St. Louis, Mo.

(Correspondence.)

The time has come when the citizens of Lexington should consider the subject of town officers for the coming year, and the office of school committee is second to none in importance. In Mr. E. P. Nichols, who now fills the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Lawrence, it seems as though the town had been fortunate in securing the services of the right man in the right place. What better can now be done than to elect him for a three years term.

—Miss Waterman's gymnasium classes are meeting on Saturdays and Wednesdays, and as the lessons progress more interest is manifested by the young ladies in the course of physical exercise and development as directed by the instructor who seems to be especially well qualified for the work. The various exercises are conducted rhythmically to the music of the piano, Miss Ida Butters being the pianist. The next meeting occurs to-morrow morning. New pupils, we are informed, are coming in at each meeting of the class.

—Some of the prominent men in the history of Scotland were discussed at the meeting of the Tourist Club, held Monday afternoon, at the home of Mrs. A. C. Washburn.

—The meeting of the class in art conducted by Miss Brainerd, met with Mrs. H. M. Sabin, Tuesday forenoon, at her home corner of Mt. Vernon and Eustace streets. Michael Angelo's work in the Sistine chapel at Rome, connected with the Vatican, was the subject which the ladies met for study on this occasion.

—The new thermometer surrounded by business cards and conspicuously placed at the left to the entrance of the post office, attracts considerable attention.

—The Independence Lodge, A. O. U. W., meet next Tuesday evening in G. A. R. Hall.

—There was no paper presented before the Monday Club this week, on Monday afternoon, and several of the members were absent. The meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. Francis Ballard on Hancock street. The club meets with Mrs. B. F. Brown, next week.

—The Woman's Relief Corps met as usual on Wednesday afternoon in G. A. R. Hall.

—The sociable at the Baptist church, Wednesday evening, was a marked success in every way. An unusually excellent supper was served at seven o'clock which was provided by the members of the Y. P. S. C. E. connected with the society.

—Mr. Martha Johnson, the aged wife of Mr. Charles W. Johnson, died on Wednesday. The worthy couple have of late been inmates of the Town Farm, but any will remember them in more prosperous days when they were among the influential people of the town. The funeral takes place to-day.

—The following are the police statistics for the past year, which officer Franks has kindly furnished us:—Arrests for the year of 1890 were 53; for the preceding year the arrests were 43; the number of tramps lodged in 1890 were 253, as contrasted with 208 in the year '89. During the month of January lodging was provided for 47 tramps. Night rests have been made since the first of Jan.

—Michael Corrigan of Woburn, was fined five dollars, Jan. 22d, for drunkenness.

—Feb. 2d Wm. W. Ferguson was in court for an assault and battery on the person of Joseph Ham, and Judge Keyes fined him \$5.00.

—Sunday, Donald Mehan and Robert Regan, sixteen years of age, were arrested for drunkenness. Their case when heard on Monday, was put on file and they were discharged on probation. Both lads belonged in Arlington.

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—There will be a valentine sociable in the parlors of the Unitarian church, on the evening of Feb. 12th. A cordial invitation is extended to all, the admission being free.

—The display of floral emblems at the funeral of the late Wm. Ham, were peculiarly unique and elegant and the music was also worthy of special mention.

—It is rumored we are to have a sun-light party to celebrate the 22d.

—Mr. Malloy gave one of his characteristic discourses on Emerson's essay on "Experience," in the parlor of the Mass. House, Wednesday afternoon.

—Yesterday afternoon a sensation was created by the story told by a young Italian pedler, of being assaulted and some of his goods and money plundered. Officers Franks and Foster made some arrests, the men being residents of this town and drunk at the time. The details of the affair cannot be given at time of writing.

—Holy communion will be celebrated at the Episcopal church, Sunday, Rev. Mr. Nichols officiating.

—The Unitarian Club connected with the First Parish held an interesting meeting in the church on Monday evening. An enjoyable program of exercises was presented and the attendance was good, showing that the club will be an influential one in the Unitarian society when fully equipped for work. The president, Mr. George O. Whiting, made the opening address, which was followed by the singing of "Our Fathers' Faith," by the choir. The work of the Unitarian Club was fully explained by Bev. W. H. Savage, of Watertown, who found close listeners to his remarks. The address was followed with the singing of "America," by the choir. Rev. J. B. Green, of Boston, explained the work and purpose of the Parmenter St. Mission work in that city. The closing address was by Rev. Samuel A. Dyberg, of Bedford, and the exercises ended with singing "The work we have done," in which all present joined.

—The Talleyrand Memoirs are the most striking feature of the February issue of The Century, and this instalment is embellished with a portrait of the youthful Talleyrand. But of more interest to the American reader are California papers, finely illustrated, and giving details of the discovery of gold that are full of graphic situations. There is a view of Sutter's Mill, a map of the placer regions of California, portraits of Marshall the discoverer, and interesting caricatures of the rush to the diggings. In the department of "California," is given Marshall's own account of the gold discovery as taken down from his lips in '49 at Coloma. The story department is full of good things, notably two or three short stories, and in topics of the times vital questions are ably discussed. As a whole this Mid-Winter Century is one of the best issues of this leading American Magazine.

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No. 56 Main St., Charlestown District; No. 2164 Washington St., Roxbury District.

Content.
My days have been so filled with happiness,
That should the balance of my life be
spent
In naught but woe and unrelieved distress,
I still should live in sweet and blissful content.
The pleasures I have tasted cannot die—
The memory of my joys must ever last;
Nor can fate bring from me one bitter cry,
Who find pure bliss in living o'er the past.
—[John Bangs, in Harper's Weekly.]

Victim of a Valentine.

"It's beautiful!" said Felix, "beautiful!"

On his way to the mill where he was the director of a half a hundred hands, he had suddenly paused. The drug store was the only place in town where valentines were sold, and it was at the window of the drug store he stood. Within the cardboard box lay the article which had won his admiration. It was of blue plush. It was veiled with lace paper. There was a good deal of narrow, pink satin ribbon about it. Some artificial rosebuds were pinned in one corner, and the verse in gold script upon it said all the most difficult lover could desire to say, or have said for him.

"It would tell her everything," said young Denslow, "everything."

By the pronoun it will perhaps be perceived that there was only one woman in the world for the handsome young foreman of the Meadowlark Mills.

Through the dingy glass he re-read the lines which seemed so admirably to voice his sentiments:

"I dare not speak the love I feel,
But this valentine reveal
The truth to you,
Whose eyes of blue
Have pierced my poor heart
Through and through."

Perhaps a critic might have protested that the verse lacked poetic excellence, that it did not possess the lilting meter of Locker, or the silvery ripple of Dobson; but Felix Denslow was not a critic. He went into the drug store.

"How do, Tom?" he said, with a friendly nod to the clerk, with whom he was acquainted. "Let me see some valentines."

Though his mind was quite made up, he glanced through the contents of the tray set before him. And then, with all the indifference he could muster, said he guessed he would take the one in the window. Suddenly he was struck with a sinister doubt. What if Effie should think it was sent by that idiot of a Dick Griffith, who was ridiculously devoted to her, and would be sure to send her a valentine? But he would not have the presumption to send one which so openly expressed adoration. That he might be considered presumptuous for so doing, never occurred to Felix, which proves how unreasonably in love that young fellow was.

He threw the clerk five dollars to take the change out of, and stood leaning against the counter, knitting his straight black brows, and pulling perplexedly at his mustache. "She is so sweet," he said to himself; "no end of impudent chaps will be sending her valentines. And I want her to know this is from me. I have it! I'll write my name on the back. It isn't customary to do so on a valentine, I know. But it is the only sure way."

He took out his pencil, turned the big card over and wrote his name boldly on the back. Then he replaced it in the box, put on the lid and handed it to the clerk to wrap up. Just then a boy, breathless and scared, came tearing in.

"Oh Mr. Denslow!" he cried, "I've been a-huntin' you. There's been an accident up to the mill. Jerry Gregg, he's been caught in the machinery, and the boss he wants you an' a doctor right away."

Felix started up.

"All right. Here, Tom, address that and send it for me, will you? I can't wait."

Tom nodded.

Denslow fumbled through his pocket, jerked out a square of cardboard, and tossed it on the counter. "That's the name and address," he said.

He dashed out, and off toward the mill as fast as his legs could take him.

And Tom Dixon, with pen in hand, stood staring at the card he held. At first his look was one of blank amazement, that gradually changed to a grin. He chuckled as he copied on the box the name and number on the card.

"Going in for her, is he? I didn't think Denslow was the kind of fellow to sell himself, but one can't always exactly tell."

At the mill Felix found the accident less serious than he had anticipated. On his way home that evening he looked in at the drug store.

"Send that, Tom?"

Very peculiarly Tom acted. He

winked. He sidled toward his questioner. He gave him a sly dig in the ribs.

"Yes, I sent it. Oh, you rascal! I'd never have thought it!"

"You're deucedly stupid, then," retorted Felix, in exasperation. "It has been plain as the nose on your face—and that's plain enough—this many a day. Oh, stop your geying!" And he flung out and off, leaving Tom laughing at his touchiness.

The following day was gloomy, murky, and threatened rain. But Denslow's dreams were all rose-colored. It was St. Valentine's Day. Effie Terrisford would receive his valentine. He would meet her at the dance that evening, and endeavor to discover, from her reception of him, what his chances were. The valentine would have said so much for him that, if he fancied she was not displeased, he would pluck up courage and "speak right out."

It would be hard to find a handsomer specimen of manhood than Felix Denslow, when, that evening, he got his stalwart self into his snowy linen and black diagonal.

He was a little late arriving at the hall, where the annual dance, in honor of the saint of lovers, was to be held. Instantly his glance sought and found pretty Effie Terrisford.

She was a plump girl of eighteen or twenty. She had rosy cheeks, brown hair and velvety blue eyes. And she wore a dainty new gown of creamy lace and pale gold ribbons.

How very charming she did look, Denslow thought. But she was talking with that abominable Dick Griffith. Well, he would soon take her from him. He crossed the hall to them. He bestowed a slight nod of recognition on Griffith, and then turned smilingly to Effie, and asked her for a dance.

But Effie, who ordinarily blushed and dimpled at his coming, acknowledged his greeting with a most frigid bow.

"I haven't a dance left," she said coolly.

She did not offer to show him her programme.

"What?" stammered Denslow aghast, "already?"

"I only dance the square dances, you know," she said, "and I've promised two of those to Mr. Griffith, and the others to Will Davis, and my cousin."

Denslow became conscious he was staring at her in a fashion she might resent. Indeed he was dazed. She must be angry with him for presuming to send her a valentine. She probably considered it an impertinence. He did not look at Dick Griffith, but he could fancy the exultation in his little, twinkling eyes. He crimsoned, bowed, moved away.

He felt that he had made a mistake, that the evening he had looked forward to was to be a failure, and was, moreover, convinced that life—his life—was not worth living.

He passed unheeding many bright faces which would have willingly smiled upon the prosperous young foreman of the Meadowlark Mills. He found himself a secluded seat and took possession of it. He resigned himself to a melancholy reverie.

"Oh, Mr. Denslow! have I found you? What has made you so very late?" gushed a sharply bland voice that made him think of sweetened vinegar.

He looked up; rose. Before him stood a lady of forty forlorn and unappropriated years. She was very angular, very sallow. She was in brick-colored satin and tulle, and jewelry and ornaments innumerable.

"I've wanted so much to see you," she said, dropping her voice to a confidential purr, "to thank you for the charming valentine you sent me."

And she beamed upon him with an affectionate gratitude that was embarrassingly sincere.

"The—eh—what?" he stammered. "The valentine,"—still more sweetly; "and the sentiment upon it was so beautiful."

Denslow groaned. The truth had flashed across his brain. Some weeks previous Miss Skelton had given him the card of her restaurant, requesting that he send there any of the mill hands who wished board. For though a rich woman, as wealth was estimated in Delphi, Miss Skelton was an exceedingly avaricious one, and worked hard to add to her store; perhaps to have ample means to buy a husband if she were unable to win one. And Felix now knew that in his haste he must have flung that card to Tom Dixon, instead of the one Effie Terrisford had left at his house when she called on his sister, and which he had taken because the name upon it had been written by his sweetheart.

"I hope," he said on Celestia Skelton, timidly lifting her eyes, "you will not

think me lacking in maiden modesty if I confess that I have long hoped for, indeed expected, a revelation of the—the secret."

"Great Scott! You have!"

He could feel himself growing chilly, damp. What was she about to say next?

"Yes—Felix. And"—trying her best to blush, "I need not say that the—the affinity expressed in the exquisite verse is reciprocated."

"But," cried Denslow, making a bold break for liberty, and feeling that he must escape emeshment at any price, "I didn't send you any valentine."

"Sir!"

"I'm awfully sorry," blurted, on Felix, "but I was in a rush, and I ask Tom Dixon to address the box for me, and I gave him the wrong card in mistake. I meant to send it to Effie Terrisford."

"What?" quavered Celestia, "that little snip! Why I showed her the—the valentine, and—"

"Oh, you did!"

Now the reason of Effie's coolness was apparent.

"Yes, sir. And if you consider your conduct a joke, sir, I don't, sir. It is unbecoming a gentleman, sir. Never presume to address me again, sir. Good-evening, sir!"

C. J. she flounced. Denslow sought out Effie. He insisted on a hearing.

He explained the mistake of the valentine. He offered himself then and there. And he was accepted.

But if you only knew how I felt," declared Effie, half tearfully, half smilingly, "when that horrid old thing was showing off her valentine—oh dear!"

"And if you could appreciate my feelings when I saw you with that detestable Griffith—darling!"

But neither wasted any sympathy on the unfortunate victim of their valentine—Miss Celestia Elmsa Skelton.—[The Ledger.]

To Promote Deep Breathing.

A device recently invented for the promotion of deep breathing is likely to be of value to flat-chested, round-shouldered and weak-lunged people. If he means utilized in this invention, it induces the full, deep respiration of which so many people are absolutely ignorant. It will prove a welcome addition to our hygienic appliances. The device is a small belt or cord which encircles the chest at the point of its greatest expansion, and a take-up mechanism to which the ends of the belt or cord are attached. The take-up mechanism consists of a coiled spring adapted to tighten the belt at intervals and a train of wheels by which the speed of the spring in taking up the belt may be regulated. Upon the exhaustion of the breath, after the full expansion of the lungs, the chest returns to the size natural to it in ordinary breathing, thus leaving the belt loose. Immediately the take-up mechanism begins to gather in the slack of the belt, which it continues to gather, and finally it tightens the belt about the chest until the pressure is uncomfortable to the wearer and compels him to take another full respiration, thus lengthening the belt. This lengthening is accomplished by the withdrawal of the strap from the case, which act again coils the spring. The spring in turn, when the breath is exhaled and the chest resumes its natural size, again begins to gather up the slack of the belt. These processes are continued as long as the device is worn. It is claimed that the use of the device induces full breaths at intervals, and thus naturally strengthens and enlarges the lungs and chest.—[Chicago News.]

Belling the Rats.

One who has experimented with success says that the cheapest and least harmful manner of ridding a building of rats is to catch one full-grown rodent in a wire cage. Tie securely about his neck a small sleigh-bell and let him go. There is nothing in the world so timid as rats; they will flee from the rat with the bell and, in course of a few days, there will not be a single one on the premises. You may, however, hear of a haunted house, somewhere close by in the neighborhood, where the mysterious tinkling of a bell is heard in the walls at dead of night.—[New York Journal.]

Crawfish Tails.

Crawfish tails, crawfish hash and crawfish stewed or broiled in the shell are much sought after by epicurean New York.

Crawfish are like a very young lobster, only they are found in fresh water. They are found in the southern end of Louisiana, and are a great dish with the creoles, who use them in making gumbo when crabs are not extra good.—[New York Journal.]

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

A RATTLESNAKE GIRDLE.

A lady of Bangor, Me., received a package recently from the West. On opening it she was startled to find a rattlesnake, having every appearance of being ready to spring out. Further examination, however, revealed the fact that the reptile was not alive, but instead the snakeskin was skillfully preserved and made into a very handsome girdle fastened with a silver buckle.—[Chicago News.]

A MOCK MILK BATH.

A milk bath means a beautiful complexion and a luxury. If purses would permit the extravagance the city milkman would not. Water clear is just as beneficial as water combined with a little milk.

Here is a mock milk that is almost as beneficial to the skin as pure milk. Make up a dozen or more bags of cheese cloth about a foot square. Fill them with oatmeal and pure white castile soap, shaved fine; two-thirds oatmeal and one-third soap. Add a little borax and some powderedorris root, and tie up the bags securely. One bag in twelve gallons of water makes a delightfully refreshing bath, and the skin like velvet.—[Chicago Herald.]

TIME FOR FAT WOMEN TO REJOICE.

Fat women should rejoice over the return of the cuirasse basque, which fits smoothly over the hips and is simply stitched or bound with narrow silk braid. Sleeves for ladies above the average weight should not be of exaggerated height as they are inclined to look awkward upon a too redundant form. The leg of mutton seems to be the regulation sleeve for both gowns for full dress and morning. The fancy sleeves with puffings and ruffles are confined to house toilets and tea-gowns, and often have an oversleeve hanging in mediæval fashion almost to the bottom of the dress.—[New York World.]

WEALTHY LADIES OF NEW YORK.

Ever since the Duke of Marlborough espoused the wealthy American widow, Mrs. Lillian Hamersly, titled foreigners have been looking toward the United States with longing eyes. Some of these gentlemen might be dazzled if they were informed that there are ten New York ladies who are reputed to own two hundred millions in their own right, and some of these women are still eligible for the bonds of matrimony. Some of the figures given by a well-known club man are as follows: Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, \$10,000,000; Mrs. Frederic Neilson, \$5,000,000; Mrs. Hicks-Lore, \$5,000,000; Mrs. William Astor, \$60,000,000; Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt, \$35,000,000; Mrs. Mary G. Pinckney, \$10,000,000; Mrs. William Lynch, \$10,000,000; Mrs. Parau Stevens, \$10,000,000; Mrs. August Belmont, \$15,000,000, and Mrs. Hetty Green, \$40,000,000.

SUCCESSFUL WOMEN PREACHERS.

Among the most successful women preachers in this country are the Rev. Florence Kalkoff of Chicago; Mrs. C. L. Johnson of Greenpoint, Long Island; Elizabeth Cumstock of Union Springs, N.Y.; Mary-L. Morehead of Wyand, Ill.; Maggie M. Elliott of Arrowsmith, Ill.; Ella Niswonger of Elliott, Ill.; Mrs. Ormiston Chant, the Rev. Anna Oliver and the Rev. Phoebe Hanaford. These, and many others who could be named, have made a creditable record as preachers and pastors. Nevertheless, there does not seem to be any general desire for female clergy in the Christian denominations. Practically women themselves are responsible for this state of affairs. They are the working arm of most churches, and virtually control their policy. If, therefore, women wanted female pastors it would not be long before they would have them. The fact that the leading churches of the country in which women have so potent a voice have men as pastors is pretty good evidence that women prefer men for that office.—[Atlanta Constitution.]

"CLEOPATRA'S" JEWELS AND DRESSES.

Every dress worn by Sara Bernhardt in "Cleopatra" consists of a diaphanous piece of material seven yards long, embellished with metallic or silk embroidery. This long strip of gauze is wound and draped about her form and held in place at the waist, belt and shoulders with magnificent fasteners, brooches and girdles, incrustated with stones of every conceivable shade. Through, the garment other jewels, buckles and embroideries, used to ornament and secure an undergarment, shine.

In her hair and about her fingers, arms and feet bandeaux, bangles and bracelets gleam, and the sandals in which her feet are slipped are also

finished with rainbow effect. Row after row and chain upon chain of jewels encircle her body, and the unparalleled display of opals, turquoise, topaz, scarabees, corals, sapphires, amethysts, rubies, malachites and pearls produce the most overpowering sense of luxury.

One dress, an Egyptian robe, is certainly a most wonderful creation. The material in itself is of gold colored gauze, applied with a design of laurel leaves. The belt of pearls and turquoise that holds the delicate fabric in at the waist also secures a barbaric drapery made of a tiger's skin at the waist. Fancy the contrast of embroidered gauze and tiger's fur! For a head dress she wears a skull cap of pearls, fringed with coral and turquoise.—[New York Mercury.]

FASHION NOTES.

Sashes are numbered among the things of the past.

Jalot frills made up on ribbon back are sold in long lengths.

The favorite shades for evening cloaks are fawn white and gray.

A novelty in buttons is the buffalo horn with steel insertion points.

The newest pattern in table cloths is an elaborate design in orchids.

Some of the newest party dresses have Watteau draperies, but they are much in the way.

There has been an attempt in England to make the "cross-saddle" riding habit fashionable.

Some women make a practice of testing everything concocted for the preservation of beauty.

"Angels' food" and walnut cake have recently been brought into prominence at 5 o'clock teas in London.

Although satin ribbon is not as stylish as satin-edged faille ribbon, it can be matched to more shades than at other make.

Transpose your checked traveling dress into an afternoon house dress by new sleeves of faille Francaise and a trimming of one of the new galloons.

The girl just arrived from England wears short wigs; if her ship sailed from France her veil reaches several inches below the chin.

Dainty aprons are of wash silk in any delicate shade, hemmed with brier stitching in the same color and with pockets and a lower frill of lace.

Finger nails are not worn as long nor so pointed as they were a little time ago. Manipulation is said to be the best thing for improving the hands.

White glazed kid gloves, or very light colored ones, chiefly in pale mauve of rose tints, are once more fashionable, and not so long as last winter.

Tea-gowns are made quite loose, the side-pieces falling from the shoulders over a draped front. They are fitted to the waist at the back and form a loose train.

A new mode of carrying the watch has been invented. It is put inside the dress collar, and the short chain and its pendants hang loose, taking the place of the brooch.

A new development in "rational" dress has been brought before the London public. It is five inches shorter than the ordinary walking dress, and if every woman had pretty feet it would certainly be a "go."

There is nothing half way about the sleeves of the present day. They must either consist of a paltry ribbon bow just across the shoulder, or else be of such proportions as to skillfully conceal every inch of the arm from tip to knuckles.

Some of the newest shoes are ornamented with jeweled passementerie. Velvet is being used with the ballroom toilets, but it is not likely to be popular, as it increases the size of the foot. The fashionable height for slipper heels is two inches.

The revival of the head dress is a matter of the near future. All sorts of bandeaus, plain and jeweled, are the passion of the youthful, and the feathers and bows of the dowagers will soon evolve into the head dress as a natural consequence.

Puffs of wide ribbon, with ribbon or velvet bows laid on flat, a pleated full, points of passementerie, or an attached, full-skirted piece of silk around the armholes are still popular garnitures for sleeves, the leg-o-mutton style still prevailing.

A silk collar has a Stuart collar, lined with velvet; the collar itself is ornamented with bead embroidery. The epaulettes with long bead ornaments drop from the high shoulders, while bead fringes form the edge of the collar. They are also made with velvet revers or of black cashmere stuff, trimmed with laces.

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RABBITS EATING BARK OF TREES.

There is no necessity for compounding any disagreeable mixture for preserving young trees from rabbits which gnaw the bark. To wrap the stems in any kind of waste paper for two feet above the ground will be sufficient. Tanned paper is not necessary, nor is it desirable, for its dark color causes it to absorb heat in the day and thus renders the bark liable to be damaged by severe frosts at night.—[New York Times.]

WORKING WITH DULL AXES.

We think as the business of wood chopping in many places has fallen into disuse less attention is paid to keeping the axe sharp. Solomon long ago said, "If the axe be dull, thou must be put to more strength, but wisdom is profitable to direct." By this last clause it is intimated that a wise man will not be caught using dull tools. Yet in every neighborhood there are scores of woodsheds where the axe is always dull. If this is because cutting and splitting the wood for the stove is left to the boy, do not wonder if as he grows older he dislikes a business which he has been always obliged to associate in his own experience with the hardest ways of doing things.—[Boston Cultivator.]

TO GET RID OF GOPHERS.

To get rid of gophers or squirrels take a five-gallon can, cut the top off, put in a little cold water and insert a stick of phosphorus. Hot (not boiling) water is then gradually poured in and is stirred with a stick until the can is full. The water should be just hot enough to melt the phosphorus gradually. As soon as the phosphorus is melted the water is briskly stirred, while two pounds of sugar are added. Corn-meal and flour, half and half, is then added, sufficient to make a thick batter. Stirring is continued while wheat is put in until the batter is quite stiff. Fifteen to 20 drops of oil of rhodium are put in at the same time as the wheat. The water will be absorbed by the grain and the mass will become hard. Pieces the size of a hickory nut are chipped off as desired and put in the main runs of the gophers. The odor will attract the rodents from a long distance, and the least nibble is sure death. One piece is sufficient to destroy an entire family.—[St. Louis Republican.]

PROPER CARE OF MANURE.

Heaps of manure ought not to have all virtue washed out before it is wheeled onto the ground; yet this too often occurs. If there is no possibility of getting it out early, the least that can be done is to throw all up together in one large heap, making it very solid either by wheeling or carting over it, or by trampling. In this state it will keep well for several months. The bulk can be considerably increased by the addition of common garden soil, a thick layer being laid under and another on top of the heap. Ammonia will be absorbed by the latter, and juices drain down into the former, and all being well mixed before it is used, the gain will be considerable. In many instances what passes as manure is little better than a heap of straw, and if this cannot for a time be placed in a cattle yard, stable or pigery and converted into first-class manure, some other steps must be taken with it. If all is well shaken out and thrown into a large heap, being freely watered at the same time, it will quickly commence decaying, a second turning and watering in the course of about ten days being all the further attention needed. In about a month it ought to be fit for digging in. If liquid manure be substituted for water and the heap sorted over, the value of the manure will be greatly increased. Quite raw manure is not often dug in, but for heavy land, especially any that is quite rotten, is objectionable, that only about half decayed being the best that can be used. Lime ought in no case to be mixed with manure.—[New York World.]

BLIND BRIDLES.

George A. Stockwell writes to the Country Gentleman as follows: "The blinder has come down to us, not because it is useful, but because our forefathers copied it and handed it down. A man was asked, 'Why do you have blinders on the bridle?' Don't you think it would be better for the horse if they were removed?' 'Yes, I do; but the horse looks better—the harness is more complete with blinders.' This tells the story of a large part of it. As in early times, the blinder gives place for ornament—for a monogram, letter or device. As a precautionary device the blinder serves no purpose. It has caused more accidents than it has prevented. Many a horse will run from a noisy

tumult behind him if he cannot see the cause, but if he faces it, and sees only things he is accustomed to see, he loses fear. Men will say, 'I could not drive my horse without blinders.' That may be true, but it proves nothing in favor of the blinder. The horse has been brought up wrongly. No argument ought to be required to show that the blinder tortures and that it is an injury. If any one is in doubt, let him put a blinder in front of his eyes, resting on the nose, and go about his regular work thus hooded. In the streets of all cities may be seen hundreds—thousands of torturing blinders. Often it shuts down upon the eye and appears to rest upon it, and of others the top point seems to be almost in the eye. Is it necessary to argue that this is wrong, even cruel? It is an extraordinary fact that men who are thoughtful of the welfare of the horse—men who would quarrel with and denounce others for beating a horse, are apparently blind to this beam in their own eyes, and this blinder in their horse's eyes.

CARE OF THE LAWN.

On many well kept lawns in both village and country you notice specimens of both shrub and trees that seem to have passed their days of usefulness, they look starved. Many of the limbs are dead, and not one owner in five realizes the true cause of this forlorn appearance which nine times in ten is traced to a lack of fertility in the soil. The other causes are disease and insect enemies. Many people seem to think that if the lawn looks thrifty and luxuriant the trees located therein should also do well; however, if those persons will remove a foot of the soil they will find that fertility under the trees does not extend downward but a few inches and that the roots are in comparatively poor soil, and the point is to place plant food in the reach of the tree.

This is often done by removing the soil from under the spreading branches of the tree and applying fertilizer and working it in the soil above the roots of the trees. This operation is attended with considerable labor and danger to the sod and injury to the tree, while a good, cheap, and very effective plan is to take a sharp pointed iron post bar or even a common crowbar, and make holes in the soil in a circle about the tree near where the extremity of the roots are supposed to be located. These holes should be from one and a half to two and a half feet in depth, in which should be thrown broken bones, ground bones or bone meal, or a turf compost, mixed with one-sixth of its bulk of unleached, hard wood ashes, or almost any of the good grade of economical fertilizers mixed with three times their bulk of good fertile soil; or fine decomposed barnyard manure will give good results in every instance, always packing firmly to prevent drying out during the heat of summer.

This manner of fertilizing is readily practical, and if the iron bar be pointed, not the least injury is done to the roots, and many valuable and choice fruit and ornamental trees are restored to vigor and usefulness.

If the fertilizer be applied this spring by the first of September you will find the whole mass thoroughly surrounded and filled with fibrous rootlets. Should the tree be of a vigorous growing species this plan of feeding should be done every third season, each year placing the plant food still further from the tree trunk.—[A. Jerican Rural Home.]

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Don't expect all the good qualities in one animal.

Don't forget to have salt where all stock have easy access to it.

Scratches on horses are a poor recommendation for the person who cares for them.

As irregularity in meals will soon bring indigestion in men, so it will in cows.

A stylish roadster or coach horse of style and color will never go begging for a customer.

Don't let the lamb get chilled; but exercise out of doors on sunny days is good for them.

If you are obliged to feed dusty hay to your horses, dampen it before placing it before them.

Breeders all agree that the business of breeding and training fine horses grows better with each year.

If there is a good Hackney stallion in your neighborhood, and you have a sound, active, "blocky" mare, it will pay you to breed her to him.

As in the matter of country butter, so hats, lard, and other hog products, must be just as good as any other, if the makers expect to find a ready market.

CLIPPINGS.

The King of Sweden is financially embarrassed.

"Topsy" is the latest society word for anything swishish.

The San Francisco, Cal., grocers are fighting trusts in food products.

Breslau, the capital of Silesia, is to be made into a first-class fortress.

Ninety thousand cows have to be milked twice a day to supply London alone.

In France there is a government tax of 2 per cent. levied on all bets on races.

San Francisco, Cal., shoe dealers who sell Chinese-made goods will be boycotted.

The native population of Alaska numbers only 40,000, of whom 17,000 are Eskimaux.

The Michigan Central now leads the country in running the highest speeded passenger trains.

A trade journal has just published some statistics concerning poultry in France. It states that there are in the country 45,000,000 of hens, which, represent a value of \$22,410,000.

It is estimated that in Russia the yearly loss in domestic animals through wolves is over \$10,000,000, and the loss of game from the same cause over \$35,000,000.

Potato-growing experiments in France allow that the crop from whole seed is about seven hundred weight per acre more than that from cut seed, allowing for the difference in weight between the two sorts.

The Ladies Delighted.

The pleasant effect and the perfect safety with which ladies may use the liquid fruit laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions make it their favorite remedy. It is pleasant to the eye and to the taste, yet effective in acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels.

Queen Victoria will entertain Emperor William of Germany at Buckingham Palace in August.

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The Reformed Church in the United States (German) reports 1556 congregations and 203,852 members.

With "No Trade Secrets to Keep," came a little book we hardly know how to name. It calls itself "FRUIT AND TREES: Points for Practical Tree Planters." The title is altogether too modest—does not give a notion of its real value. It is a book full of practical information on fruit growing from the highest sources, and just the information one wants. We haven't space to tell what it is like. We can only say, SEND FOR THE BOOK, for Stark Bros., Louisiana, Mo., will send it free to all.—Farmers' Call.

The First Look.

The first look into a house, which should be the best, is usually the worst. The hall, poorly furnished, is anything but inviting. The time to start a hall reform is this very week. The reform should begin with a new hall stand. In another part of the paper is shown the hall stand you should purchase. It is offered by Paine's Furniture Co., 48 Canal street, Boston, and is a very artistic and effective piece of hall furniture.

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with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is a quick and reliable cure. It is prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonic known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

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AHAB'S COVETOUSNESS.

LESSON VI, FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, FEB. 8.

Text of the Lesson, 1 Kings xxi, 1-16.
Commit Verses, 15, 16—Golden Text,
Luke xii, 15—Commentary by Rev. D.
M. Stearns.

(Compiled from Lesson Helper Quarterly by permission of H. S. Hoffman, publisher, Philadelphia.)

1. "And it came to pass after these things."

The previous chapter gives a record of two remarkable victories of Ahab and his army over the king of Syria and his army; the army of Ahab being like two little flocks of kids before the Syrians, who filled the country (xx, 27); but it was all the work of God, that Ahab might know that God was Jehovah (xx, 13, 28), and act accordingly. Ahab is, however, so little in sympathy with God that he after all made friends with the king of Syria, and let him escape. For this he was rebuked by a prophet, and went to his house heavy and displeased (xx, 42, 43).

"Naboth the Jezreelite."

We are now introduced to a man who is mentioned only in this chapter and in 1 Kings ix. His name is given here eleven times, and six times it is Naboth the Jezreelite.

2. "Give me thy vineyard . . . because it is near unto my house."

A righteous life is a constant rebuke to unrighteousness and cannot be tolerated, especially when the spirit of God is striving with the impenitent.

3. "The Lord forbid it me that I should give the inheritance of my fathers unto thee."

Although Ahab offered him a better vineyard or its full value in money, this is his reply. Naboth fears Jehovah, but does not fear Ahab, and the inheritance of his fathers is more to him than money or than any other inheritance. Had he been like Esau he would have sold it cheap.

4. "And Ahab came into his house heavy and displeased."

In the last chapter we saw him in his house, heavy and displeased because the Lord by the prophet had rebuked him; and now he is in the same place and in the same state of mind because the Lord has again rebuked him through Naboth. Had he frequented the house of the Lord and in his trouble gone like Elijah into the sanctuary (1 Ps. lxxiii, 17) he would have found a cure for his sadness; but he was not that kind of a man.

5. "Why is thy spirit so sad?"

"Sad" is just the same word as "heavy" in verse 4 and xx, 43, and it is only found there three times in the Bible. This is his wife's question to him.

6. "I will not give thee my vineyard."

He rehearses to her his request of Naboth and this, Naboth's reply. Thank God for all who say to the world, the flesh and the devil: I am the Lord's property, you cannot have me or anything belonging to me; and no money nor any other inducement can persuade me to give to any but my Lord that which is truly and only His.

7. "I will give thee the vineyard of Naboth the Jezreelite."

This speaks this woman of Satan, this dealer of the true God and His servants.

8. "So she wrote letters in Ahab's name, and sealed them with her seal."

This did Haman, another adversary of the people of God (Esth. iii, 12). Thus will the beast and the false prophet act in the power of the dragon, that old serpent, the devil, in the last days before Jesus comes in His glory (Rev. xii, 4, 7, 17, etc.).

9. "Proclaim a fast, and set Naboth on high among the people."

Or as in R. V. margin, "at the head of the people." A child of God may conclude that something is wrong when the enemies of God do him an honor or in any way set him on high.

10. "And set two men, sons of Belial, before him to bear witness against him."

"Sons of Belial" signify worthless, reckless, lawless fellows. They abound everywhere, and are ready to every evil work.

11, 12. "And the men of his city . . . did as Jezebel had sent unto them."

Were the servants of Christ only half as ready and obedient as the servants of the adversary, how the name of Christ would be magnified, God glorified, the elect church called out and the kingdom hastened. These men did just what Jezebel said—took her to mean what she said and went about it.

13. "Naboth did blaspheme God and the king."

This is the lie which these false witnesses give utterance to. Naboth could say with David and with Jesus: "False witnesses did rise up; they laid to my charge things that I knew not. They hate me without a cause" (Ps. xxxv, 11; lxxix, 4; Matt. xxvii, 20-21; John xv, 25). Naboth is accused of blasphemy because he loved his inheritance more than the favor of Ahab. James was accused of blasphemy because he declared himself the Son of God, fearing not the wrath of the rulers.

"They stoned him with stones that he died."

It would seem from II Kings ix, 26, that his sons also were murdered. Thus in later days they stoned Stephen and Paul.

14. "Naboth is stoned, and is dead."

Or as in the next verse, "Naboth is not alive, but dead." Satan had done his worst. Jesus taught His disciples not to fear those who could only kill the body. The Spirit, through Paul, says that "to die is gain," "to depart and be with Christ is far better." Jesus tells us that when Lazarus died the angels carried him—not his poor, corrupting body, but himself, apart from the frail tabernacle in which he had been sojourning—to Abraham's bosom; and He said to the thief on the cross, "To-day shalt thou be with me in Paradise" (Matt. x, 28; Phil. i, 21, 23; Luke xvi, 22; xxiii, 43). So while Naboth's body was overcome by the cruel stones, Naboth himself had gone off in glorious company, forever beyond the reach of all persecutors.

15. "Arise, take possession of the vineyard of Naboth the Jezreelite which he refused to give thee for money."

Thus speaks Jezebel to her heavy and displeased husband. The prominent seed of God is no longer in his way as a rebuk to him, and the coveted vineyard is now his without money. Compare with this the gifts and merry making of Rev. xi, 10 because of the death by violence of two servants of God who tormented the people by their testimony to the truth. But their joy and seeming victory will be as short-lived (for that event is still future) as was that of Ahab. God permits a great deal which we cannot understand, but He always holds the reins.

16. "Ahab rose up to go down to the vineyard . . . to take possession of it."

But he is not prepared to hear the fearful tidings which await him from the Lord by the mouth of him whom he is pleased to term his enemy. The Lord has seen it all. "Dogs shall lick thy blood," "dogs shall eat Jezebel" (verses 19, 23); fearful words, but fulfilled in due time most literally (xxii, 38; II Kings ix, 35, 36).

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Boston & Maine Railroad.
LOWELL SYSTEM.

On and after Oct. 15, 1890, trains will run as follows—

LEAVE Boston FOR Reformatory Station, at 7.50 a. m.; 1.35, 4.50, p. m.; Sundays, 12.50, p. m. **Return** at 8.40 a. m.; 12.30, 4.10, p. m.; Sunday 8.45 a. m.; 4.30, p. m.

LEAVE Boston FOR Concord, Mass., at 7.50 a. m.; 1.35, 4.50, p. m.; Sunday, 12.50, p. m. **Return** at 8.45 a. m.; 12.37, 4.17, p. m.; Sunday, 8.55 a. m.; 4.36, p. m.

LEAVE Boston FOR Bedford at 6.45, 7.00, 7.50, 10.00 a. m.; 1.35, 3.45, 4.50, 5.50, 6.08, 6.30, 10.15, p. m.; Sunday, 9.15 a. m. 12.50, 6.00, p. m. **Return** at 5.45, 6.35, 7.00, 7.33, 8.20, 8.58, 9.57 a. m.; 12.47, 3.33, 4.28, 6.05, p. m.; Sunday, 9.04 a. m.; 12.35, 4.46, p. m.

LEAVE Boston FOR Lexington at 6.00, 6.45, 7.05, 7.50, 8.20, 9.05, 10.00, 10.50 a. m.; 12.20, 1.35, 2.50, 3.45, 4.25, 4.50, 5.25, 5.50, 6.08, 6.30, 7.05, 9.15, 10.15, 11.25, p. m.; Sunday, 9.15 a. m.; 12.50, 6.00, 6.06, p. m. **Return** at 5.05, 5.55, 6.45, 7.00, 7.45, 8.00, 8.29, 9.10, 9.35, 10.00, 11.00, a. m.; 12.00, 12.57, 2.30, 3.42, 3.55, 4.57, 5.18, 6.19, 6.35, 8.00, 9.05, 10.10, p. m.; Sunday, 8.26, 9.16, a. m.; 12.45, 3.00, 4.56, p. m.

LEAVE Boston FOR Arlington Heights at 6.00, 6.45, 7.05, 7.50, 8.20, 9.05, 10.00, 10.50 a. m.; 12.20, 1.35, 2.50, 3.45, 4.25, 4.50, 5.25, 5.50, 6.08, 6.30, 7.05, 9.15, 10.15, 11.25, p. m.; Sunday, 9.15 a. m.; 12.50, 6.00, 6.06, p. m. **Return** at 5.15, 6.05, 6.34, 7.18, 7.52, 8.07, 8.38, 9.10, 9.43, 10.12, 11.10, a. m.; 12.10, 1.07, 2.40, 3.48, 4.05, 4.45, 5.28, 6.40, 8.10, 9.15, 10.19, p. m.; Sunday, 9.26, a. m.; 12.54, 3.11, 5.06, p. m.

LEAVE Boston FOR Arlington at 6.00, 6.45, 7.05, 7.50, 8.20, 9.05, 10.00, 10.50 a. m.; 12.20, 1.35, 2.50, 3.45, 4.25, 4.50, 5.25, 5.50, 6.08, 6.30, 7.05, 9.15, 10.15, 11.25, p. m.; Sunday, 9.15 a. m.; 12.50, 6.00, 6.06, p. m. **Return** at 5.15, 6.05, 6.34, 7.18, 7.52, 8.07, 8.38, 9.10, 9.43, 10.12, 11.10, a. m.; 12.10, 1.07, 2.40, 3.48, 4.05, 4.45, 5.28, 6.40, 8.10, 9.15, 10.19, p. m.; Sunday, 9.26, a. m.; 12.54, 3.11, 5.06, p. m.

LEAVE Boston FOR Lowell at 7.00, 10.19, a. m.; 4.08, 6.05, p. m.

LEAVE Lexington FOR Lowell at 7.25, 10.29, a. m.; 4.19, 6.21, p. m.

LEAVE Lowell FOR Lexington AND Arlington at 7.00, 9.25, a. m.; 3.00, 5.35, p. m.

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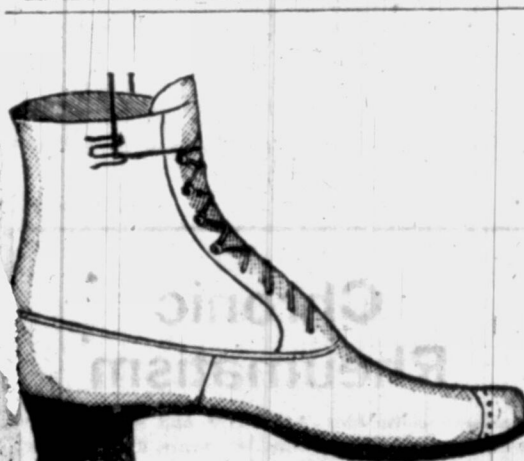
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—February came in with a very pleasant face, but she bade us look up and not down.

—There was a fine excuse for the doubtful church goers, last Sunday, to stay at home, for the walking was bad beyond description. There was quite a good attendance at the Follen church. Rev. Mr. Wyman, of Cambridge Divinity School, preached an instructive sermon on "The value of ideals," basing his remarks on these words: "Your old men shall dream dreams. Your young men shall see visions." Joel, 2: 28.

—The young people's meeting, Sunday afternoon, was conducted by Mr. F. M. Prescott. The subject was the words to the young man, "Sell all that thou hast and come and follow me." The subject of the meeting next Sunday afternoon will be "Christian Service," the same to be conducted by Mr. E. P. Merriam.

—In the list of characters in Dinah Snow-Bake's party," Mr. Winsor Smith personated "Leah Johnson," not Miner Smith as reported in our last issue.

—The grand fair on Thursday afternoon and evening was well patronized though the rain prevented as large an attendance as might have been otherwise. Barnes furnished good music and the dancers were full of merriment, and the supper was well patronized.

A. S. Mitchell sold all that was left at auction. Mrs. Bradford Smith guessed the correct number of the gold watch and received it. Mr. Alfred Pierce has the holly whip, Mr. Arthur Jewett the "ulster," Mrs. Ed. Garmon the "pig," Miss Temple the "quilt," Miss Wadleigh the "hassock," Miss Henrietta Locke the doll. Mr. Edmund Butterfield was the most popular young man in East Lexington, receiving all the votes for the banner lamp. Mr. Casner bought the load of hay. We are informed that about three hundred and fifty dollars will be realized to aid the Follen church.

—We are requested by the committee of the fair to thank all the people who aided them so kindly and generously in making the fair a grand success, and particularly the young people who worked so heartily and successfully in getting up the minstrel entertainment and thus added materially to the funds.

—Mr. Edmund Butterfield desires, through our local column, to thank all those who contributed in giving him the "banner lamp" and also the kind friends who, during long months of sickness, have remembered him in so many ways and have made him feel that there is a silver lining even to the darkest cloud.

—The Lexington Teachers' Association has been recently formed and they will meet after the school session on the first Thursday of each month and discuss matters of vital interest to our schools. Mr. Ham is president and Miss C. S. Blake, of the Adams Grammar school, secretary.

—Quite a valuable dog belonging to Mr. John Russell was killed last week on the railroad track.

—The Euchre Club met with Mr. George Worthen's this week.

—The lowest class in the Adams school, outside of school work, have scraped lint, as has also the Band of Mercy, and sent it to Dr. Eastman, of Pine Ridge Agency, No. Dakota.

—We are informed that Capt. Foster took up two young men, Sunday, for drunkenness, for which they were in court on Monday and fined. They were not residents of this town.

Died, in Lowell, Jan. 26, Julia B., wife of Joseph A. Garmon, aged 39 years, 5 months.

—Mrs. Garmon (Julia B. Davis) was born in Lowell and married Dec. 1885, to Mr. Garmon. She resided in our village eight years and attended our schools and was known and loved by many of our people who feel that death has removed from them a dear friend and a young woman of refinement and tender sensibilities with a kind and loving heart. She has been taken from all that makes a true home—a devoted husband and a sweet little boy. Her funeral occurred on Thursday, Jan. 29, at her home in Lowell and the burial was in Lexington. The clergyman of the Methodist chapel in which she had taken great interest officiated. The floral tributes were many and beautiful.

—The following public bequests in the will of the late Eleanor S. Beals are: The sum of \$3,000 to the Follen church, the interest to be expended in annual repairs of the church but on no condition to pay the minister's salary, and should it accumulate beyond the needs of repairs it may be wisely used for the Sunday school. \$2,000 to the town of Lexington, income to be spent for the benefit of worthy indigent aged men and women (American born) called Beals Fund. \$1,000 to Cary Library in trust, income to be wisely expended for benefit of same from time to time to be called Beals Fund.

Deformity from Bright's Disease.
S. D. Van Buskirk, of Demarest, N. J., says: "Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., has cured our daughter of Bright's Disease, after all other means had failed. She was so swollen that she measured 45 inches around the wrist, and 18 inches below the knee. To say that we feel thankful for such a boon as Favorite Remedy is but a poor expression."

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